The People's Press.

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THE SIGNAL.

The day is come for the ship to sail, and for John to go to sea,
And his aged mother is fretting with the bairnie on her knee;
The morning meal is scarcely touched, and the wife is still for sorrow,
For her good man will soon be gone, ane she will be lone to-morrow:
Black clouds are lowering in the sky, but between them streams the sun,
With the light of hope in the dark time that for her is just begun.
Oh, way his heart keep as true as hers, and the ship in safety run!

And now they are waiting on the beach, and John with uneasy breath,
Is fearing to say the sad farewell—farewell, the shadow of death;
They have little to say, and little know of writing in the books,
But though they have lack of words they can talk to each other with looks;
They can feel the heart in the hand, and read what is written in eyes;
They can tell of their joys and their sorrows in kisses and in sighs,
And so can they speak to each other without the words of the wise.

There is the good ship, the Mary Ann, at her moorings in the bay;
And a boat is grating on the sand, and ready to sail away
To the waiting ship wi h John and his mates. Ah, there's the signal gun!
And the husband turns to kiss his wife, and they to each other run;
It is over at last, and her good man is with the other tars;
She will, weeping, watch the good ship go till the dark clouds hide the spars;
And then for long lonely nights by the seas below the silent stars.

—*From Belgravia.*

A STRANGE STORY.

It was in the autumn of the year 1782 that a surgeon in Boulogne of the name Etienne Lefebvre received a letter, not bearing any signature, requesting him to repair on the following day to a country house which was situated on the road leading to Calais, and to bring along such instruments as would be required for performing an operation.

Next morning, sure enough, on the stroke of nine, a carriage drove up to his door. The doctor made no hesitation, but at once took his seat in the carriage. As he was getting in he inquired of the coachman where he was to be taken to; but the man appeared not to know or did not choose to tell; but, as he spoke in English, Lefebvre said to himself, "So it is an Englishman to whom I am summoned," and he accordingly prepared himself for an exhibition of eccentricity on the part of one of that nation which even now is so little understood by continentals. At length the carriage stopped, and the doctor hastened into the house.

He was received at the entrance by a fine looking young man of about twenty-five years of age, who requested him to walk into a large and handsome room on the first floor. His accent showed him to be an Englishman, and he said:

"Monsieur Lefebvre, pray be seated. I have **entire** confidence in you; only listen to me. Here is a purse containing one hundred guineas, which I offer you as a fee for the operation you are asked to perform, no matter what the result may be. In case of you refusing compliance with my request you see this pistol? It is loaded and you are in my power. As I hope for salvation, I will blow your brains out?"

"Sir, I am not to be deterred from doing what I consider proper by any fear of your pistol. But what do you desire? What am I expected to do?"

"You must cut my right leg off."

"With all my heart," answered the surgeon, thinking that this was a characteristic specimen of those mad English; "and your hand, also, if necessary or desirable. However, unless I am greatly mistaken your leg is perfectly sound. I saw you walk down stairs with the greatest activity. What can be the matter with your leg?'

"Nothing; but it most come off."

"Well, M. Lefebvre," replied the Englishman, taking up the pistol, "I will not fire upon you, and yet I will compel you to cut off this leg. What you refuse to do to oblige me, through love of gain or fear of a bullet, you shall do through humanity."

"How so, sir?"

"I intend to shatter my leg with this pistol, and that, too, before your eyes," answered the Englishman, who accordingly seated himself, cocked the pistol, and then took deliberate aim at his knee-joint.

Lefebvre rushed forward to prevent him, but the Englishman coolly exclaimed:

"Do not come near; if you do, I fire. Now coolly answer me this question: Do you wish to prolong my suffering needlessly?"

"Sir, you are mad," answered the doctor in despair; "but have your own way—I am ready to do as you wish."

"Everything was ready for the operation. As soon as the doctor took up his instruments, the Englishman lighted his cigar, and declared he would smoke until the operation was conclued. He kept his word. The litdess leg rested upon the floor, but the Englishman still smoked on. The operation had been performed in a most masterly manner, and, thanks to Dr. Lefebvre's skill and attention, the patient soon became perfectly recovered, although, of course, he had to be supplied with a wooden leg. He rewarded the surgeon, whom he had learned to esteem more and more every day, thanked him with tears in his eyes for the great obligation under which he had laid him, and in a short time started for England.

About two months after his patient's departure the surgeon received the following letter from England:

Enclosed you will receive a token of my boundless gratitude—a bill of exchange on my banker in Paris for 6,500 francs. You have rendered me the happiest of men by ridding me of a limb which was an obstacle in the way of my happiness. Learn then the reason of what you termed my madness. You assured me that there could be no justifiable motive for so singular a mutilation. I offered you a wager, and I think you were right in refusing it. After my second return from the East Indies, I became acquainted with Sussan Black, the most accomplished and facinating of women. I sought her hand in marriage. Her fortune and family were such as met with the entire approbation of my parents. As for me, I thought only of her charms. I was happy enough to gain her affections—a fact which she did not attempt to deny; but she at the same time firmly refused to become my wife. In vain did I beseech her to do so; In vain did her relations all second my desire. She was inflexible. For a long time I could not discover the reason of her opposition to a marriage which she herself confessed would make her happy, until at last one of her sisters revealed the fatal secret to me. Susan was a marvel of beauty, but she was so unfortunate as to have lost a leg, and she had consequently condemned herself to eternal celibacy. My resolution was quickly formed, and I determined be to like her. Thanks to you, my dear Lefebvre, my wishes were soon accomplished. I returned with my wooden leg to London. I hastened to gain information of Miss Black. The report had been spread, and I myself had taken care to write to my friends in England to the same effect, that I had had the misfortune to fracture my leg, and that amputation had been found absolutely necessary. Every one expressed the greatest concern at may misfortune. Susan fainted on the first occasion of my presenting myself. She was for a long time inconsolable, but at length she consented to become my wife. It was only on the morning after our marriage that I confessed to her the sacrifice by means of which I bad at length been enabled to gain her consent to be mine. The avowal increased her love. Oh! my excellent friend, had I ten legs to lose I would give ohem all up for the sake of my beloved Susan. So long as I live rely on my gratitude. It ever you visit England do not fail to come here, so that I may make you acquainted with my wife; and then me whether or not I was out of my tell senses. Yours, faithfully,

ARTHUR OXLEY.

In the year 1793, during the reign of terror, the surgeon of Boulogne, having been accused of being an aristocrat by one of his younger professional brethren, who envied him his practice, was obliged to take refuge in London in order to save his neck from the guillotine. Being without employment or acquaintances, he inquired for the residence of his former patient, Mr. Oxley. He was directed to it; and on arriving at the house he sent up his name, and was immediately admitted. In a huge arm-chair, seated before the fire, with a bottle of wine beside him, sat a portly personage, whose size was so great that it was with difficulty he could rise to welcome his visitor. "Welcome, Monsieur Lefebvre," exclaimed the huge Englishman. "Do not be offended at my receiving you in this manner, but my cursed wooden leg won't allow me to do anything. You have come, no doubt, my friend, to see it, in the long run, you were not right."

"I am a fugitive seeking an asylum among you."

"You shall stay with me; for you are really a wise man. You will console me. Do you know, my dear Lefebvre, that had it not been for this abominable wooden leg rendering me useless I should have been admiral of the Blue. I spend my life in reading the newspapers and in curses that I am tied here when everybody else is up and doing. Remain here; you shall comfort me.

"Your charming wife can doubtless do that better than I can."

"Oh, as for that, no. Her wooden leg prevents her from gadding about and dancing; so she has, as a resource, given herself up to cards and scandal. There is no possibility of living alone with her; in other respects she is a good enough woman. I was an unutterable fool. If I had my leg back again I would not part with the paring of a single nail. Between ourselves I must have been crazy; but keep that to yourself.

She Knew the Beast.

Detroit Free Press: "You see this hoss, don't you?" called out a woman about forty years old as she drove up to a Grand River avenue blacksmith-shop yesterday.

The smith came out and replied that his sight was good.

"I want a shoe on that hind foot right to once," she continued, and she jumped down and had the horse almost out of the old wagon before the smith reached the curbstone. She led the beast into the shop, sat down on the bench and prepared to take a smoke, and as the blacksmith took down a shoe she observed:

"No fooling now. I want that shoe to stick to that foot for a whole year. You can't impose on me 'cause I'm a woman."

After the hoof had been prepared the horse suddenly became restive, dancing around and bothering the shoer so that he could not proceed.

"You don't seem to have had any experience with horses," remarked the woman as she rose up and laid her pipe aside. "I know this beast from Dan'l to Beesheba, and you just git back a little."

The smith retreated a few feet and the woman caught the horse by the bits, gave him a two hundred pound kick in the ribs and yelled:

"Whoa! Charles Henry—git around there—stand over and take that—and this—and some more! Now come up and toe the mark!"

Charles Henry kicked the anvil off the lock as she kicked his ribs, but she icked the hardest, and when the horse-shoer stuck his head into the shop the horse was half over a bench, but as meek as a lamb.

"Now purceed," said the woman, as she picked up her pipe. "When a hoss goes to fooling around me and achin' for a row, he's laying up sorrow for his gray hairs."

OF Rufus Choate's wit a volume might be compiled. Of a party in suit he said: "Why doesn't he pay back the money he has ill got? He is so much of a villain that he wouldn't if he could, and so much of a bankrupt that he couldn't if he would." Of a very crooked flight of stairs he said, "How drunk must a man be to climb those stairs!" Of one of his female clients he said, "She is a sinner—no, not a sinner, for she is our client; but she is a disagreeable saint!" He defined the lawyer's "vacation" as "the space between the question put to a witness and his answer." Of the homely chief-justice Shaw, "I venerate him as the Indian does his leg, curiously carved; I acknowledge that he is ugly, but I feel that he is great." Of the constable who repeated the word "having" many times in his return, "He has greatly overworked the principle."

THE SOUTH PASS JETTIES.

What has been done on them, and what accomplished so Far.

New Orleans Picayune.

From the commencement, Capt. Eads has energetically prosecuted the work of constructing the jetties and extending them, with piling, mattress-work of willows and stone, etc., until nearly all the water of the pass is now confined between them. They have yet to be raised, with additional mattresses and stone, above high-tide mark where low, but some two weeks ago there had been obtained at the pass mouth and through its bar, a deeper channel than has ever existed at the mouths of the Mississippi river since its discovery—from twenty to twenty-one feet depth, at average flood tide, of water.

We have no record of twenty feet depth of water, even at high tide, at the mouth of southwest pass, which now discharges nearly, if not quite, one-half of the whole river, or fully four times more than the discharge of south pass; and the fact of its obtainment by jetty concentration at the mouth of south pass, and the deepening of the gulf bottom outside in advance, furnishes all the proof needed that it is entirely practicable to obtain and to maintain a deep channel at the mouth of the Mississippi river. That fact is now established.

As the question of the practicability of obtaining a deep outlet to sea by means of jetties may be considered as settled—the maintenance of which is but a question of cost—the probable result of such an outlet upon the commercial interests of New Orleans may be considered.

It is now conceded that grain in bulk can be more cheaply transported to European markets by the Mississippi river and gulf route than overland via our Atlantic ports, and just as safely, so far as heating or other damage is concerned, as by any other route. In point of fact, grain can be delivered at Liverpool, or elsewhere, via the Mississippi river and gulf route, in better condition than by any of the overland routes.

The obtainment of a deep navigable channel through "an open river mouth," will, therefore, be followed by the development of an immense grain trade in this direction. The other exportable products of the Mississippi valley would, in great part, also seek this route to Europe and South America to a very large extent, particularly when it is remembered that the increase of products in the valley is far greater, annually, than the increase of the already deficient and more expensive means of overland transportation. A new route is needed and is indispensable.

The vessels engaged in the Mississippi river exports trade would, of course, bring return cargoes of foreign goods, and these would be transported to the interior by steamers, barge lines and by rail. All of the interior cities in the valley would avail themselves of these facilities for cheaper transportation, and all would reap the benefit of it. New Orleans would revive and prosper beyond anything in the past, and her business men would reap the full benefit of her unrivaled position.

The problem of how to obtain and maintain a deep navigable outlet to sea, may safely be considered as solved. Its realization is only dependent upon a continuance of work—the application of the means necessary to complete what has been so well begun.

The Railroads of the World.

Dr. G. Stuermer, of Bromberg, Prussia, has collected statistics showing the railroad construction of the world during the year 1875, and the total number of miles in operation at the close of the year. With corrections of the United States and Canada made by the New York Railroad Gazette, the summary of which is as follows:

SUMMARY.

	Opened in 1875.	Total at the end of 1875.
Europe	4,374	86,745
Asaia	567	7,648
Africa		1,451
North America	4,595	79,295
Central America and W. Indies		547
South America		3,701
Australasia		1,772
Total	6,500	183,248

Germany at present leads European countries in the mileage of its railroads. Great Britain held first place at the beginning of 1872, but during the year Germany opened 1,493 miles of road, against 250 in Great Britain. France opened 573 miles of road; Austria, 467; Sweeden, 406; Switzerland, 283; Italy, 196; Denmark, 130; Russia, 81; Portugal, 69; and Belgium 62. The total mileage in the principal European countries is as follows: Germany, 17,372; Great Britain, 16,699; France, 13,414 Russia, 11,525; Austria, 10,792; Italy, 4,777; Spain, 3,602; Sweden, 2,465; Belgium, 2,167; Switzerland, 1,293; Holland, 1,011. In proportion to area, Belgium has the greatest railway mileage of any country in the world. Great Britain stands next in order, and in proportion to her population stands first in the scale. Russia, in proportion to her immense area, has the least railroad development of any European country. Forty-eight and one-half per cent. of the railroad mileage in the world is in Europe.

North America has forty-three and a half per cent. of the total milage of the world, and the United States alone forty and a half per cent. The number of miles in the United States is 74,183; in Canada, 4,837, and in Mexico, 377. There were constructed in the United States in 1875, 1,545 miles. This is more than was constructed in any other country, though when the area is taken into consideration the progress was not near so great as that of Germany, and less than that in a number of other countries.

Revival of Trade in New York.

New York Herald.

In all the down town streets where the heavy wholesale houses are situated—on Broadway, Church, Leonard, Worth and White—the evidence has accumulated for several weeks that there is a genuine revival of business in the city at last. The importers, commission houses, jobbers, mill representatives and auction firms agree in this, and say that while other revivals since 1873 have been merely spasmodic, the brisk trade inaugurated this season has continued without abatement; that the stock of goods throughout the country are very limited, and that the manufacturers have sold out their surplus, and the few desirable lots remaining are in the hands of speculators, who are holding for higher prices. In view of these facts, the presence in the city of swarms of country merchants from the southwest, north and northwest is easily explained; they are attracted not only by the chance of seeing the centennial exposition and attending to business, but also by the inducement of cheap freights as well as cheap goods. Therefore the gratifying sight is once more presented to New Yorkers of boxes, bales and bundles piled up on the sidewalks, of lumbering trucks and busy express wagons, and all the signs of an active fall business; and though cars are detained and pedestrianism rendered difficult and dangerous, there are smiles instead of growls as the dawn of better days become apparent.

Don't Belong to Our Party.

The old Knickerboker magazine, under the editorship of Louis Gaylord Clark, was famous twenty or thirty years ago for its out-of-the-way anecdotes. Among them was one concerning a party which existed in one of the southern states about the time of the first election of Gen. Washington to the presidency, called the "John Jones' party."

The said Jones, after whom the party took its name, was a man of talent, a plotting, shrewd fellow, with a good deal of a kind of "yankee cunning;" in short, possessing all the requisites of a successful politician, except personal popularity. To overcome this latter deficiency, of which he was well aware, especially in a contest with a popular candidate for congress, John Jones early avowed himself as the peculiar and devoted friend of Gen. Washington, and on this safe ground, as he thought, he endeavored to place his rival in opposition. In order to carry out this object more effectually, he called a meeting in his county, of "all those friendly to the election of Gen. Washington."

On the day appointed Mr. John Jones appeared and was, on the cut-and-dried motion of a frendly adherent, made chairman of the meeting. He opened the proceedings by a high and carefully studied eulogium upon the life and service of Washington, but taking care only to speak of himself as his early patron and most devoted friend. He concluded his remarks by a proposition to form a party, to be called "The True and Only Sons of the Father of his Country," and for that object he submitted to the meeting a resolution something like the following:

"Resolved, That we are the friends of Gen. George Washington, and will sustain him in the coming election against all competitors."

"Gentlemen," said Mr. Jones, after reading the resolution, "the chair is now about to put the question. The chairman hopes that every man will declair his sentiment either for or against the resolution. All those in favor of the resolution will please to say "Ay."

A thundering "Ay!" shook the very walls of the building. The united voices were like the "sound of many waters."

"Now, gentlemen, for the oppostion," said John Jones. "All those who are contrary-minded will please to say "No."

Not a solitary voice was heard. The dead silence seemed to confuse Mr. Jones very much. After some hesitation and fidgeting he said:

"Gentlemen, do vote. The chair cannot decide a disputed question when nobody votes for the other side. We want a direct vote, so that the country may know who are the real true friends of Gen. Washington.

Upon this appeal one of the audience arose and said:

"I perceive the unpleasant dilemma in which the chair is placed, and in order to relieve the presiding officer from his quandary I now propose to amend the resolution by adding, after the name of Gen. Washington—and John Jones for congress."

"The amendment is in order—I accept the amendment," said the chairman, speaking very quickly; "and the chair will now put the question as amended:

"All those who are in favor of Gen. Washington for president and John Jones for congress will please say 'Ay.'"

"Ay—ay!" said John Jones and his brother, with loud voices, which they had supposed would be drowned in the unanimous thunder of the affirmative vote.

The "chair" squirmed and hesitated. "Put the contrary!" said a hundred voices at the same moment.

"All those op—po—po—sed," said the chair, "will please say 'No!'"

"No—o—o!" thundered every voice but two in the whole assembly, and those were Jones' and his brother's. Then followed a roar of laughter, as Carlyle says, "like the neighing of all Tattersall's.

"Gentlemen," said Mr. Jones, "the chair perceives that there are people in this meeting who don't belong to our party; they have evidently come here to agitate and make mischief. I therefore do now adjourn this meeting!"

A New and Powerful Explosive.

There is apparently no end to the inventions of explosives and motors of great force. The latest is that discovered by a party in Petrolia, Pa. Its workings have not been kept a close secret, but have been publicly exhibited before large gatherings of people, and from the printed reports of the public experiments we have the positive assurance of its being a reality. The new invention is claimed to be an explosive with a force of one hundred per cent. greater than nitro-glycerine; and what is a most important consideration, is that it can be handled with comparative safety, the great force being derived from mercury, which is nowhere near as susceptible to friction as nitro-glycerine. A correspondent of the Titusville Herald, writing from Petrolia, gives the following account of recent public experiments with the new discovered explosive: "Two ounces of the stuff was put into a small tin pepper box and placed upon a steel plate half an inch in thickness, said to be capable of resisting a pressure of 175,000 pounds to the square inch. When exploded, a hole the size of the box was made through the plate with the edges as square and clean as though made by a drill. Three experiments were afterwards made upon half-inch boiler plate, and the result was the same as upon the steel. One tablespoonfull placed upon three thicknesses of the best boiler iron and exploded without any tapping, will perforate all three." It is claimed that the new explosive is equally, if not more, efficient for rock-splitting or blasting, and exhibitions of its powers for this kind of work are to be made before long.

Remarkable Meteoric Shower in Sweden.

From Nature.

A fall of meteorites, we learn from Aftonblad, took place on June 28th, between eleven and twelve o'clock in the morning, near Stalldalen, a station on the Swedish central railway, in the northernmost part of Orebrolasn. Several fell, some on the ground and others in a lake. Two were found, one about the size of the fist, and weighing four and a half pounds, the other smaller. Eye-witnesses stated that a loud whistling was first heard in the air from west to east, and a light was plainly distinguishable; although the sky was clear and cloudless, thereafter two very sharp reports were heard, the second succeeding the first after a momentary interval, followed by several others less sharp, resembling thunder, after which the falling stones were observed by eight or ten persons; and, finally, there was seen in the air a whirling smoke, not very high up. A meteor was observed simultaneously at Stockholm and at other places. At thirteen English miles scut'west of Linkoping it was seen high up in the sky, and then sank down in about ten seconds toward the horizon in the west. It had the appearance of a large pear a foot long, which, notwithstanding the bright sunshine, left behind a clear, shining streak of six or eight feet in apparent length, which finally broke up into a multitude of star-like sparks. Here no noise was heard. According to a communication from the Stockholm meteorological bureau there is reason to believe that the phenomena rose from the "kulblixt" (*foudre globulaire*) which generally appears as a luminous round object, and often, on approaching the ground, assumes a lengthened form and a blinding white color, and bursts asunder, commonly with a loud report. As all who observed the meteor, both in Stockholm and Sodermanland, saw the luminous appearance in the same direction, nameley, west-northwest, it is probable that the light proceeded from the main mass of the meteor situated at a very great distance. The phenomenon observed here (at Stockholm) must therefore have been so far an illusion the object instead of being, as most people estimated, within a few thousand feet, being actually at a great distance. Later information shows that the phenomenon was visible over a great part of middle Sweden.

An English Estimate of American Industrial Progress.

Douglas Calton, one of the English judges in the group for railway appliance at Philadelphia, writes as follows to the London Times: I last visited the United States in 1856. The progress made in the interval of twenty years is very marked. The stimulus afforded by the demands and expenditure on account of the war, assisted by the protective system which has been adopted, has developed and nursed every variety of manufacture, from iron rails to Parisian fancy articles. The advocates of the protective policy say it should be called nationality, not protection. Without discussing the wisdom of the protective policy, or how far it has been instrumental in aggravating the present stagnation of trade, it is certain that it has led to the erection of a large number of factories and of numerous iron and steel works, and to a rapid development of manufacturing industry, as evidenced by the great increase in late years of the amount of coal raised. Thus, while the total amount of coal raised in the United States in 1870 was about 32,000,000 tons, as compared with 113,000,000 raised in Great Britain, the coal raised in the United States in 1874 was 59,000,000 tons, as compared with 125,000,000 raised in Great Britain. Of the coal thus raised in 1874, only about 500,000 was exported from the United States, of which about 400,000 tons was exported to the Dominion of Canada. The coal-fields of the United States cover an area of 196,000 miles, and the coal is, in most case, easily accessible; iron ore is abundant. The rate of wages for unskilled labor varied in the works which I visited from ninety cents a day to a dollar and twenty cents—equivalent, at the present rate of exchanging, in our money to three shilling six pence, or four shillings seven pence. The wages of carpenter, joiners, blacksmiths, and fitters varied from one dollar and fifty cents to two dollars and seventy-five cents—i. e., in our money, from five shillings six pence to ten shillings six pence. The day is at least ten hours long; these higher prices are moreover counterbalanced by the use of machinery, guided by unskilled labor to an extent much exceeding that generally in use in this country. Notwithstanding the stagnation of trade, I observed several new works in course of erection. Although there is not so large an amount of new railway in construction as was the case in 1872 and 1873, many lines are substituting steel for iron rails. The rails now used in the United States are almost all being manufactured in that country, and it is not probable that England will be called upon much longer to supply rails for the United States. The development which the manufacturers of the United States have admitted, and the energy with which they work, make it manifest that not only can we no longer expect to obtain a market for our manufactured goods in the United States, but that we must be prepared to find the manufacturers of that country competing with us in every market to which we and they have access for all our principal manufuactres, such as iron, cotton goods, etc. It is most important that England should thoroughly appreciate its true position in this matter.

HER VON DER SEEDEN, once a Prussian official, has received the first formal permission for fire burial. The bodies of his two children are to be subjected to incremation and the ashes be sent to their parents. The question of cremation is said to have made decided progress among the educated classes of Germany.

TWEED CAUGHT.

The Story of His Travels—How He Eluded the Spanish Authorities, and How He was Captured.

It was found in July last that Tweed was in Santiago de Cuba, having passed there from Havana. General Jouvellar was applied to by the American consul to have Tweed secured and sent to the United States. General Jouvellar was quite willing, even in the absence of an extradition treaty, to oblige the American government in return for their courtesy in Arquette's case some years ago. Tweed, however, was apprised in Santiago of his impending danger and sailed for Vigo, Spain, July 27th, on board the sailing vessel Carmen. Mr. Cushing thereupon notified the Spanish government of the fact, and found them willing to arrest Tweed and return him to Cuba, or deliver him up to the American consul. Every precaution was taken by the Spanish government to secure Tweed's arrest in any port of Spain, or on any coast-line by which he might arrive. Severe orders were given to the local authorities, especially those of Vigo and the Gallician coast. On September 6th, the Carmen hove in sight off Vigo, and was immediately boarded by the government of Pontevidra. The governor at once recognized Tweed from photographs which he had in his possession for some time previous to the arrival of the fugitive. Tweed was entered on the ship's papers in the name of Secor, and was accompanied by a man giving his name as William Hunt, who is said to be his nephew. Both were immediately secured and thrown into the calaboose under a strong guard; but were subsequently transferred, by order, to a fortress in Vigo, under the command of the captain-general. The first secretary of the American legation has requested the extradition of Tweed, and he will consequently be handed over to the American authorities.

Wonderful Stories by Dr. Dorums.

The celebrated chemist, Dr. Dorums, showed in the following manner, in a recent lecture, how extremes meet: Eggs can be cooked by the extreme of cold as well as by the extreme of heat. Butter can be made like ivory, so that it can be turned. We may by the agency of this solidify many of the other liquid substances, and, indeed, many of the gaseous, but a more intense degree of cold is used, and we employ laughing gas. This laughing gas, which is heavy, is the carbonic acid we have shown; when squeezed forcibly by the pump it becomes as beautiful and pellucid a liquid as carbonic acid, and if allowed to remain produces a most intense degree of cold. We can, however show the liquid. Let me ask you to observe, prior to making that experiment, a very curiously interesting one in regard to the spheroidal state of matter, we have here a glass lamp, and we place over this lamp a platina dish. In the platina dish we place some of the mixture of solid carbonic acid, and in the middle of it introduce the mercury, and we shall find that the mercury would freeze, showing that we have a cold at least forty degrees below zero. We used to make an experiment such as melting lead intensely hot and then putting the hand in and lading it from one vessel to another; for if, in lieu of this, you take a quantity of melted iron you can plunge your hand into it with impunity, and workmen have even been able to walk on a bed of melted iron. Take a poker and put it in a hot coal fire, get it very hot, and you may lift it or wipe it on the tongue with impunity. We may have it so hot that the vapor actually protects us.

Here we shall have a more extraordinary illustration of it, for we cannot only make ice but can freeze mercury. We will fill this little thimble with mercury, and as soon as it is intensely hot we will introduce the mixture. and will show this curious illustration and attempt to freeze the mercury. Those who make the experiment of the heated lead please remember to have the lead intensely hot and you will find that it gives out cold.

Startled Watchers.

Mrs. Roney, of this county, has a child five or six years old that has been sick with sore throat for several weeks, and one day last week it seemed to die. It had no pulse so far as persons present could discover. It was laid out for dead and a coffin made. The persons sitting up with the corpse grew sleepy, and were nodding, when suddenly the child threw aside its grave clothes, got up from the table where it had been laid, and went to the cupboard and got something to eat. As soon as it saw that some one was awake it called loudly for milk. Such was the superstition that no one would for some time touch or go near the child. The mother came in, and after some hesitancy caught her hand, and the electricity seemed to restore her courage and convince her that it was no ghost. She got the milk for the child. After eating it was placed in bed. It seems that this sudden exhibition of strength was a freak of nature, for in four hours the child was dead.—*Morgantown (N. C.) Blade.*

Our Trade With China.

Our trade with China was as follows:

IMPORTS.

1873	$27,353,291
1874	18,159,482
1875	13,480,440
Total in three years	$58,993,213

EXPORTS.

1873	$1,918,732
1874	1,629,166
1875	1,465,934
Total in three years	$5,008,031

Balance of trade against us in three years, $53,984,482.

The above figures were furnished in a special report by Hon. H. B. Bristow, secretary of the treasury.

THE motto for the week on a little girl's Sunday-school card was, "Get thee behind me, Satan." There were gooseberries in the garden, but she was forbidden to pluck them. Pluck them she did. "Why didn't you," asked her mother, "when you were tempted to touch them, say, 'Get thee behind me, Satan?'" "I did," she said, earnestly, "and he got behind me, and pushed me into the bush."

FACTS AND FANCIES.

GOETHE: "We are only alive when we enjoy the good will of others."

THERE is a man in Newark so close that when he attends church he occupies the pew farthest from the pulpit, to save the interest on his money while the collectors are passing the plate for contributions.

IN ten years the screw propeller has entirely replaced the paddle in transatlantic navigation, the weight of marine engines has diminished one-half, the steam pressure has quadrupled, and the consumption of coal has decreased two-thirds.

ANCIENT BRONZE.—According to a German analyst the composition of an old bronze weapon, supposed to be about two thousand years old, has been ascertained to be ninety parts copper and ten parts tin, proving that tin was known to the ancients.

THE baby was doubled up by the cramps and yelling at the rate of a mile a minute, as the father and mother stood over the crib with the laudanum bottle between them. "No, Mariar," he said gently but firmly, "you pour it out; that child's growing so much like your mother that I can't trust myself."

JOHN STUART MILL worshipped his wife for her great mental powers, and he ascribed to her wonderful genius several of the best sections of his philosophical works. The truth is that she told him, in echo, his own thoughts that he had previously told to her. His death was hastened by his mourning for her.

WHITTIER sent this little verse to an autograph collector in England:

Thicker than water in one rill,
Through centuries of story,
Our Saxon blood has flowed, and still
We share with you the good and ill,
The shadow and the glory.

A SCIENTIFIC writer says every infan can say "no" several months before it can say "yes." An old bachelor who has been rejected seventeen times says this habit of saying "no" before she can say "yes" clings to the female infant until after she becomes twenty-seven years of age.

A WOMAN in Council Bluffs, Iowa, has sold out her husband for a brindle cow, calf, and $20 to boot. A former wife, from whom he had been twice divorced, coaxed him to return to his allegiance, and the second wife, actuated by a spirit of accommodation and agricultural enterprise, consented to a separation for the consideration named.

GEORGE ELIOT says that a young man's eyes first open to the world when he is in love. This is not always so. Usually it is when he has gone away from home and had his washing sent out for the first time, and finds among it when it is returned an old stocking with two stripes about the top and long nough to pull up around his neck.

THE time-honored custom which German students have of swadding themselves up until they are invulnerable to anything less than a shot from a Krupp gun, and then trying to scratch each other's noses with sword points, is showing signs of falling into disrepute. At Darmstadt, one of the so-called duels having taken place, the government of the university expelled one of the combatants, suspended the other, together with the seconds, and broke up the society of which the warriors were members.

IT is said of the nice old maid that she moved through the world in a stately, statuesque kind of way, making the despair of all the men who loved her—perhaps the more because she was unattainable; and now when old she is the same, with just the difference between the lily when it stands up in its first young bloom, and the lily when it is drooping to its fall—between wax, fresh, bloomy, rosy, and wax, faded, yellow, and with all the bloom rubbed off. Young or old she is always of the same spiritual type virginal, untroubled by dreams, untouched by the senses in any direction, with a few, very few affections. A woman whom the love of man never warmed; the caress of a child never thrilled; the modest vessel, the protestant nun; in the world, but not of it; passionless and pure—but a statue, not a woman.

CLAUDE AND PAULINE.

Husband and Wife Seeking Suicide t they Might Meet Beyond the Grave.

Claude Aventine, a surgeon's assistant in the navy, while insane committed suicide at the Mountain House, South Orange, N. J., a week ago to-day. He was under the hallucination that his wife, Pauline, aged twenty-three years, was dead, and a letter directed to a personal friend explaining that he was killing himself that he minght meet her "on the other shore." The letter was filled with words of the tenderest devotion to her, and he requested that a preserved rose she had given him might be buried with him. He insisted that her spirit was calling and beckoning him from the other side. He took poison internally and hypodermically, and was dead when sought in his room.

Meantime Pauline was in Portland, Me., worrying because her Claude had remained so long away from her. She was a partial stranger there, and as Claude had been away for some time, and she was unknown to her landlady, that person suddenly turned Pauline out of the house for non-payment of board. The news of her husband's death, reaching her at the same time, she became insane, and on Thursday took the ferryboat for Cape Elizabeth, and sprang overboard, but was rescued, wringing her hands and moaning, "Oh! my husband, my husband."

She was cared for. On her person was a letter breathing great devotion to Claude. It says she has gone to join him on the heavenly shore, where there will be no more trouble or pain. She desires that her diamond ring may be placed on her forefinger the same finger her dear Claude placed it on the day before they were married, and that she may be dressed in her white morning dress her dear husband liked so well and have her hair combed as she always wore it. She leaves her love for her babe and begs Mrs. Lawrence to take care of him and never let him know this story.

The People's Press.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM, PUBLISHERS.

SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1876.

National Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT.

Samuel J. Tilden,

OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

Thomas A. Hendricks,

OF INDIANA.

ELECTORS FOR STATE AT LARGE.

DANIEL G. FOWLE, of Wake.
JAMES M. LEACH, of Davidson.

ELECTORS.

1ST DISTRICT—LEWIS C. LATHAM.
2D " JOHN F. WOOTEN.
3D " JOHN D. STANFORD.
4TH " F. H. BUSBEE,
5TH " F. C. ROBBINS,
6TH " R. P. WARING.
7TH " W. B. GLENN.
8TH " A. C. AVERY.

State Ticket.

GOVERNOR.
ZEBULON B. VANCE,
OF MECKLENBURG.

LIEUT. GOVERNOR.
THOMAS J. JARVIS,
OF PITT.

ATTORNEY GENERAL.
THOMAS S. KENAN,
OF WILSON.

SECRETARY OF STATE.
JOSEPH A. ENGLEHARD,
OF NEW HANOVER.

TREASURER.
JAMES M. WORTH,
OF RANDOLPH.

AUDITOR.
SAMUEL L. LOVE,
OF HAYWOOD.

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.
JAS. C. SCARBOROUGH,
OF JOHNSON.

FOR CONGRESS.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.
ROBERT B. VANCE,
OF BUNCOMBE.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.
WILLIAM M. ROBBINS,
OF IREDELL.

SIXTH DISTRICT.
WALTER L. STEELE,
OF RICHMOND.

FIETH DISTRICT.
ALFRED M. SCALES,
OF GUILFORD.

FOURTH DISTRICT.
JOSEPH J. DAVIS,
OF FRANKLIN.

THIRD DISTRICT.
ALFRED M. WADDELL,
OF NEW HANOVER.

FIRST DISTRICT.
JESSE J. YEATES,
OF HERTFORD.

We have received the Premium List of the State Fair at Raleigh on October 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, and 21st. Though *late* in coming out we hope the fail will prove a success.

☞ Light Taxes and Close Economy are essential to our State and National Prosperity.

☞ Recruits from the Republican party, in the North and in the West are of almost daily occurrence. We give a list of very promising and influential recruits, elsewhere in this paper.

☞ The True Issues involve what the Republican party has done since the war,—thats the question.

FALSE CHARGES.—The charges of perjury and fraud preferred by the Radical press against Gov. Tilden have been exploded, as will be seen by reference to the statements in another column.

Gov. Tilden now stands fully vindicated, and the leading press of the country fully exhonerate him. The New York *Sun*, *Tribune*, Philadelphia *Times*, *Evening Telegraph*, New York *Times*, all Republican papers, among many others, substantially state that no unbiased mind will fail now to regard the Conservative candidate for President as fully vindicated. Heedless and hot-headed partisans have wantonly preferred those charges.

A GOOD ONE ON SHURZ.—The other day, while Carl Shurtz was stumping Ohio in the interest of Hayes, a German farmer asked the speaker if he would answer him a question.—Shurtz replied, certainly, sir. Well then, if a hen spoils a nest of eggs, will it do any good to put a fresh hen on the rotten eggs?

The laugh knew no bounds.

☞ We were not present at the *Radical* nominating Convention on Saturday, but learn the would-be Radical Commoner read some extracts from an old issue of the PRESS, in favor of the abolition of the old County Court system. In answer to which we would briefly say, that experience has proven that *Radical* figures are not always reliable, and that under *Radical* rule, very little has prospered in the South.

It appears now, to every unprejudiced mind, that we had better return to something like our old system of jurisprudence, than continue the present slow and expensive process, with *extra sessions* to keep the docket down, as is now becoming more and more the order of the day.

WHOLESALE PLUNDERING.—The revenue collected by the government, and which went into the Treasury since 1861, amounted to $4,495,081,244,63, leaving about one-fourth to be accounted for as "lost!"

Nine defalcations or stealings, in this State, amount to at least $474,952.46, and the list from which these figures are taken is not complete. None of these nine have ever been brought to trial, and out of a list of over five hundred defaulters, not more than thirty have been sued on their official bonds.

As a nation we are not only overtaxed, but overplundered. We could, perhaps, bear the plundering if it did not necessarily involve additional taxation; but when they come together the burden becomes insupportable.

MERRIMON.

Hon. A. S. Merrimon will address the people at the following times and places:

Madison, Rockingham Co, Tuesday Oct. 10th.
Germanton, Stokes Co., Wednesday Oct. 11th.
Dalton's, " " Thursday Oct. 12th.
Mt. Airy, Surry " Friday, Oct. 13th.
Kapp's Mills, " " Saturday, Oct. 14th.
East Bend, Yadkin " Monday, Oct. 16th.
WINSTON, OCT. 18th.
Arcadia, Davidson Co., Thursday, Oct. 19th
High Point, Guilford Co., Friday, Oct. 20th.

Davidson County.

We had a tremendous rain on the evening of the 22nd. Old people say that the waters of Abbott's Creek and Brushy-Fork were higher than they have been for many years. Much corn in the low-grounds was overflowed and badly damaged. The dam of Clinard's mill on Brushy-Fork was partially swept away.

Protracted meeting will commence on Saturday evening before the 2nd Sunday in October, at Shady Grove.

ELD. WM. TURNER, aided by several other ministers, held a protracted meeting at Abbott's Creek, during the past week, in which much interest was manifested. There was good attendance during the meeting, and quite a revival.

An interesting meeting was conducted at Mt. Olivet, by Rev. Phillips, commencing the 3rd Sunday of this month and continuing five or six days. More than forty professors during the meeting.

Yadkin County Items.

This is the second week of Court, and on Tuesday the Grand Jury had not been discharged, which indicates a great many cases to come up. Judge Kerr makes a favorable impression here.

On Tuesday of the first week, Robbins and Dula addressed the people, Robbins cleaning Dula "clean out of his boots."

The Yadkin River has been up to 16 feet or more above low water mark, proving very destructive to bottom corn, hay, fences, &c.—The chain across the Ferry at Nading & Conrad's and Glenn's were broken by the huge mass of drift, although the ulsal precautions had been taken.

Dr. Benbow has put up a store on the Yadkinville road, about four miles above J. C. Conrad's.

There will be a large pile of nubbins to husk this fall, and the croppers heart is not overly joyous at the prospect.

The following are the county nominations:

Conservative Candidates:
Senate—John G. Marler, by acclamation.
House—John A. Hampton.
Sheriff—M. J. Vestal.
Treasurer—R. Martin.
Coroner—John Shore, by acclamation.
Register—T. L. Tulbert.
Commissioners—R.C.Poindexter, J. M. Jones, J. B. Holcomb, Dr. L. G. Hunt, T. C. Hauser.

Republican Candidates:
House—Thomas Hanes, by acclamation.
Sheriff—B. F. Jones.
Treasurer—Nathan Vestal.
Register—R. Z. Zachary.
Coroner—Joseph Kittle.
Commissioners:—A. Speer. W. W. Patterson, D. P. Algood, S. C. Davis, Lenn Adams.

Surry County.

The Surry county Radical Convention met in Dobson, last week. Only thirteen present. The The Convention was called to order by the Chairman of the County Executive Committee, who said that he had done his duty in calling the meeting to order, and begged them to excuse him from any farther participation in their meeting, or affiliation with the prrty. The Convention adjourned in a demoralized condition. Played out in Surry.

WHITE MEN, READ THIS.

A PENITENTIARY CONVICT THE MASTER OF THE POOR PEOPLE OF BERTIE, WHO ARE SO UNFORTUNATE AS TO BE INMATES OF THE POOR HOUSE.

The White Women Forced to Wait Upon His Black Wife.

CAN THE WHITE MEN LONGER VOTE FOR A PARTY THAT DOES THESE THINGS?

Pass it Around, Brothers of the State Press.

[Albemarle Times.]

The tale that we propose to tell is shocking to think of. London Hyman, a negro, who was convicted in this county for stealing fodder, served out part of his time in the penitentiary, is in charge of the poor house of Bertie county. We had said before in these columns that it was an insult to the white people of the county too grievous to be borne. We should not have had anything to say about it at this time, but recently we have heard such terrible accounts of this black monster's cruelty to the inmates.

Every one of the inmates is afflicted in some way. Still this miserable scoundrel makes them wait upon his lazy wife as if she were a queen.

An old colored woman who had been there staying a few days nursing her sick daughter told the tale. She says that the poor inmates are made to do anything this trolop may please. She sits down and makes them build her fires, bring water and anything else she chooses. The report comes to us that since the good old colored woman told the tale, this black devil has not allowed her to go in to see her sick daughter.

The inmates are prevented from telling how they are treated by this negro, by threats from him of keeping them locked up inside of the walls.

There is a poor unfortunate old lady in there who has entirely lost her mind, we have heard on good authority that this convict whips her when he pleases. If these things are not believed by the county commissioners let them get the proper witnesses, assure them that they shall not be harmed for telling the truth, and every word we have written will be verified.

We appeal to white men everywhere to help us by voting the party out of power that has brought such shame upon us.

If you are a white man, and the blood of a freeman runs through your veins, then vote this party out of power. Who put London Hyman there to oversee the poor white people of the county? Radicals. Who could remove him but do not? The Radicals. Who does this scoundrel lord it over? It is the poor of the county. Then, fellow-citizens, come up like men and vote them out of power.

Will our white brethren of the West longer sustain this party. Great God forbid!

Tell it to them, ye men who are speak ing up there. Tell them the poor whites here beg them for help. Can they refuse? We trust not.

HELL GATE.—The explosion of Hell Gate, a reef of rocks in New York barbor, on Sunday afternoon was harmless and successful. The shock was scarcely perceptible.

The men who still keep up the war feeling are the *leaders* of the Republican party. The *people* want peace, quiet, and good feeling among all classes and sections.

Mrs. Marie Natalie Pollard, the widow of E. A. Pollard, author of "The Lost Cause," is announced to stump the State of California for the Democratic ticket.

Kernersville Letter.

MESSRS EDITORS:—In common with the surrounding country, we had one of the hardest rains on last Friday and Friday night, experienced this season, doing damage to bridges, washing away fences, and carrying away Ekler S. Bodenhammer's mill dam, and the water forcing open the door on the first floor and wetting a quantity of grain on hand in the mill, and upsetting things in general. Mr. B. is not at home, being in attendance at a Primitive Baptist Association in the Eastern part of the State. I understand he had just, at considerable expense, put the mill in good running order, and he has the sympathy of the entire community.

Some time ago, I told your readers something about Mr. Vestal Perry's farm. The other day as I was passing a gentleman's house, he called to me and said, "I read your piece in the papers and have made inquiry since, and found what you wrote to be true." So you see, I must be careful what I write.

This reminds me of an incident in Europe in 1869: I took a walk one evening with my landlord at Herrnhuth, and we passed through a piece of timber; of course, the trees were all planted, and not a limb nor twig was left lying on the ground, all being carefully picked up. I related to him how in my country large quantities of limbs and even whole trees were suffered to lie on the ground and go to waste. I never shall forget his look of incredulity. "You don't tell me they leave whole trees to go to decay without using them." "Yes," I said, "Well," he replied, "You are a preacher, and I suppose I must believe you; but I would not believe anybody else." But I am afraid even with the advantage of being a preacher, I lost something on the score of veracity in the estimation of my Saxon friend. I related this incident to a friend of mine at present living in Surry County, a native German, and a well to do farmer. He laughed and gave me his experience: He said, after he had settled himself on his farm, he wrote to his relations in the "Old Country," and among other things told them he had meat on his table "three times a day." A brother of his answered the letter, and among other things expressed his regret that the careful parental training he had received in his youth had been thrown away, especially *in regard to telling the truth.*

But I must get back to Mr. Perry's farm again; On that piece of ground, with the clover cut, after turning, he sowed, on the 6th of July, some German Millet seed and harrowed it in; it came up, the dry spell set in, and there it stood about four weeks without growing apparently one inch; but when the rain did come, it began to grow to some purpose, and now it is nearly as high as my head, and is the richest looking production I ever saw grow out of the ground.

It is supposed that six ears of millet is equal to one ear of corn, and you can raise fifty ears of millet for one ear of corn, and it looks as if it would amply pay either for hay or seed. About the same time of sowing the millet, he turned four acres of sedge field and sowed in peas, and now he has a beautiful stand just ready for the plow. He expects to turn them under and give the field a sprinkle of fertilizer and sow in wheat.

He expects to sow 40 acres this fall, all of which was considered worn out only a few years ago. He plows his land over about three times, besides harrowing, previous to sowing, and then puts his wheat in with a drill.

Last week one night our friend, Dr. Cornelius Kerner, was called to Mr. Clayton Snyder's, living about three miles from here in the neighborhood of Bunker Hill, where Mrs. Snyder gave birth to three daughters, two of them are living, and doing well.

A hard winter in prospect, the hornets have built their nests near the ground.

C. L. R.

Kernersville, Sept. 25th, 1876.

DAVIDSON COUNTY JURY LIST for Fall Term Superior Court, commencing Oct. 16th, 1876.

FIRST WEEK.

S. S. Jones,	D. C. Sink,
Thos. Hargrave,	Wm. Coggins,
D. F. Lindsay,	I. H. Miller,
John L. Garner,	I. W. Brown,
John C. Thomas,	C. A. Barnes,
Henderson Fine,	Samuel Hopkins,
Jos. Thompson,	W. B. Hampton,
J. M. Raper,	W. A. Brown,
S. G. Underwood,	Wilie Cronse,
Lindsay Beck,	Wm. Loftin,
W. H. Badgett,	Richmond Shoaf,
W. W. Hix,	W. P. Redwine,
W. W. Baily,	Madison Taylor,
S. G. Morris,	Alfred Wood,
J. H. Daniel,	J. H. Hartley,
Lewis Newsom,	Franklin Hanes,
Larry Young,	Phillip Clinard,
John S. Giles,	Dugan Imbler,

SECOND WEEK.

W. H. Hargrave,	W. H. Broadway,
J. E. Goss,	J. E. Kimel,
G. A. Feezor,	A. E. Clodfelter,
P. W. Mock,	Robert Tysinger,
M. A. Tesh,	Jacob Younts,
Wm. A. Beck,	Harrison Eccles,
Jno. J. Workman,	W. P. Kinney,
Alphius Clodfelter,	Hamilton Bowers,
G. W. Hege,	Noah Headrick.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Vance's election is conceded, and his majority is estimated at from 12,000 to 15,000.

New York, Ohio and Indiana will go Democratic, acording to latest advices. The N. Y. *Herald*, the leading paper of the country, says the Republican leaders are panic stricken, and have concluded on a fair and honest canvass, they will lose the country, and in desperation the word has gone out to fling the "bloody shirt" to the breeze and make the appeal, not to the reason, the honesty and patriotism of the country, but to prejudice, hatred, fear and ignorance.

In the common parlance of the day, this "looks like business:"

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* gives the following list of "copperheads" and "secessionist"—as the Radicals call everybody who supports Tilden and Hendricks—who are engaged to speak in Indiana on the Conservative side this week. Here they are, ex-Republicans all, vis: ex-Senator Tipton, of Nebraska; ex-Senator Doolittle, of Wisconsin; Governor and ex-Senator James Shields, now of Missouri; ex-Representative John F. Farnsworth, of Illinois; ex-Governor Blair, of Michigan; ex-Governor Curtin, of Pennsylvania; Gen. Franz Sigel, of New York; Charles Francis Adams, of Massachusetts; Judge Gooding, formerly a Lincoln elector in Illinois, and ex-representative Julian, who was the candidate of the Free Soil party for President in 1852. It is such "copperheads" and "secessionists" as these—the great men of the Republican party, before it became a mere spoils party—who are now speaking for Tilden and Reform.

REFORM.—The Tax-payers of North Carolina have saved since 1872, nearly $500,000,000, by reason of the Legislative amendments to the Constitution. If the present amendments are adopted there will be a further saving of at least $100,000 per annum. This is Reform, and this is Conservative Government.

THE REFORMER.—Since Tilden became Governor of New York, within two years, he has worked reform so successfully that the taxes of that State have been reduced from $15,727,802 to $8,188,572—nearly one half.

That's the kind of reformer he is.

It is said Ike Young, the Internal Revenue candidate for Congress in the Raleigh district, sounded the key-note of the Radical campaign when he said "all the Radicals have to do is to LIE LIKE HELL, AND STICK TO IT."

☞ Everywhere the Conservative party presents a solid front, and is inspired with a spirit of confidence that is rapidly merging into positive enthusiasm.

Gov. Tilden's Income Tax.

JUDGE SINNOTT'S LETTER TO HON. MR. HEWITT —THE MENDACITY OF GOV. TILDEN'S CALUMNIATORS FULLY DEMONSTRATED.

The New York papers of Thursday contain a complete vindication of Gov. Tilden from the charges preferred by the New York *Times*—charges which were so obviously the offspring of party malignity, that we are sure every respectable Republican in the land must have been disgusted at their promulgation. The vindication is in the form of a statement by Judge Jas. P. Sinnott, of the Marine Court, who was in Gov. Tilden's law office during the entire period of the alledged delinquencies, and was the Governor's confidential law-clerk. Mr. Hewitt, as chairman of the National Committee applied to Judge Sinnott for this statement, and introduces it to the public in a card, of which the following is the substance:

It occurred to me to apply to the Secretary of the Treasury for certified copies of the income returns of Gov. Tilden and of Gov. Hayes, and on the second day of September I made such an application. The copies applied for have not been furnished, nor indeed has my letter received the poor courtesy of an acknowledgment. Meanwhile the adversaries of Gov. Tilden have apparently had free access to these returns, and have even been permitted to photo-lithograph so much of them as suited their purposes. I submit this fact to the American people without comment. Meanwhile, receiving no reply from the public authorities, who seem to regard the documents in their custody as held in trust for the Republican party, and not for the whole people, I addressed a note to Judge James P. Sinnott, who was the confidential law-clerk of Gov. Tilden during the whole period in which the law imposing an income tax was in force, asking him to examine the pretended account of Gov. Tilden's income during the 1862, and furnish me with such explanations in regard thereto as his necessary familiarity with the details would enable him to supply.

His answer, herewith submitted to the public, shows that out of thirteen pretended items of incomes, amounting to $108,000, eleven items amounting to $84,000 are wholly fictitious while of the other two, only one of $1,000 is entirely true, and the second, of $25,000, is only partially true.

There is, therefore, no ground for the assertion that the sworn return was not a just and accurate statement of the net income of Gov. Tilden, after making such deductions for losses, interest paid and other charges as the law authorized him to make.

JUDGE SINNOTT'S STATEMENT.

"For me it only remains to assert that every fact within my knowledge confirms the good faith and adequacy of the returns which were verified by the affidavit of one who for more than a generation had lived a life so pure and blameless that the breath of calumny had failed to touch him, until by the general votes of a great party he had become their candidate for the highest office in the gift of the people.

In respect to the allegation that after two years of the income tax Mr. Tilden made no return, but left that portion of his tax which was in excess of the payments for his account made by the corporations, whose bonds and stock he held, to be assessed under the law by the estimate of the public officers, the answer is simple. The statute gave the tax-payer the option to take that course, and good and honorable reasons existed why a scrupulous man should accept that option. Mr. Tilden received no favor from the Government officers, and sought none. He did nothing but pay all they imposed on him. Nearly all his income from investments paid the tax through the corporations whose bonds and stocks he held, without allowance for the lawful deductions. On the residue, after the lawful deductions were made, he believed at the time that instead of paying less, he oftener paid more than would have been the result of a full but troublesome investigation. He preferred in that way to be exempt from the difficulties incident to attempting a specific statement of the affairs in which he was interested, and of the corporations and business in which he was an investor; and also to be exempted from any responsibility of adjudication on the facts and the law applicable to uncertain and fluctuating elements during rapid and violent changes of fictitious values. The law was unsettled; questions of real difficulty existed. Constructions were set up by officials which were often conflicting, unintelligible, or incapable of a just or safe application, and it was not agreeable to make a return on a doubtful or disputed theory, or in contradiction to even unmeritorious claims made in behalf of the Government.

The White Paupers of Jones County Hired Out to Negroes.

DEGREDATION WORSE THAN DEATH.

At the special request of a gentleman who has hitherto acted with the Republican party, we reproduce the following:

TRENTON, Jones Co., N. C., July 20th, 1876.

Editor News:—I find by examination of the records and from other sources, that at January term, 1873, of Commissioner's Court of this county, that Mrs. Nancy King (white, and three children) were let out at auction to the highest bidder, and were bid off by a negro who can neither read nor write, at the price of $5.50 per month. At the same time, Mrs. Lucy Lochey (white) aged and blind, was bid off by another ignorant negro, who can neither read nor write. At April term, 1865, Sam'l Metts (white and blind) having a wife and several children, was bid off by one of the negro Commissioners at $5 per month. At the same time a white man named Alfred Davis was bid off by another negro Commissioner at $4 per month. At April term, 1876, Samuel Metts, the blind white man above named, was bid off by an ignorant negro at $4.50 per month. At same time Alfred Davis, named above, who is afflicted with a cancer, was bid off by a negro at $5.75 per month. There were many others bid for by negroes but not bid off by them. The board of County Commissioners consists of three negroes and two white radicals.

If you need any more testimony to corroborate the facts above stated, it can be procured by scores of witnesses.

Very Respectfully,
BENJAMIN ASKEW.

On the 1st of August, formal application was made to the County Commissioners of Jones county, for the Clerk of the Court to certify to the correctness of the above, and to attach the county seal thereto. The Commissioners refused the application. Mr. Jarvis, our candidate for Lieutenant Governor, and Maj. Engelhard, candidate for Secretary of State, being present, examined the records, and testify in every speech they make, that the above statement is correct, as taken from the records of of the Court.

☞ The enthusiasm which now exists for Gov. Vance, it is said, by good authority, is immense,—it is increasing and spreading like a great tidal wave.

☞ Four years ago Grant carried Arkansas, and now the Democratic hold upon it is such that the Republicans find it useless to contest it.

☞ North Carolinians will not be intimidated or driven from the polls by the bayonet. They will note this centennial year for REFORM, regardless of party, to a great extent.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Charles Francis Adams, heretofore a republican, of Massachusetts, says: "I think it is high time to introduce something better in our politics than old issues and greed of the loaves and fishes. If I do not mistake, the country is gasping for a brighter future, and

EARTHQUAKES.—Slight shocks of earthquakes were felt at Louisville, Ky., and in southern Illinois, without doing any damage.

Great Bargains Offered in the

NEW FALL STOCK

OF

DRESS GOODS,

FLANNELS, &c.

CHEAPER THAN EVER.

Best and largest Stock in this section of the country.

COME AND SEE.

J. L. FULKERSON.

Salem, N. C. September 20th, 1876.

CHOICE COFFEE.

12 STYLES OF COFFEE, the very best in the market.
Prices from 20 cents to 50 cents.

J. L. FULKERSON.

Salem, N. C. Sept 26th, 1876.— 39.

Don't Purchase

YOUR GOODS

Until You Examine

PATTERSON & CO'S SPLENDID STOCK.

WE PROPOSE

"TO FILL THE BILL"

For all articles needed in this country, and to sell at

UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES!

We shall receive invoices of new goods every week during the Fall season, and will be prepared to supply

Wholesale & Retail Customers.

We invite a visit from every one wishing to purchase the best articles for the least money.

PATTERSON & CO.

Salem, N. C., July 15, 1876.

THE PEOPLE WANT PROOF.

There is no medicine prescribed by physicians, or sold by Druggists, that carries such evidence of its success and superior virtue as BOSCHEE'S GERMAN SYRUP for severe Coughs, Colds settled on the Breast, Consumption, or any disease of the Throat and Lungs. A proof of that fact is that any person afflicted, can get a Sample Bottle for 10 cents and try its superior effect before buying the regular size at 75 cents. It has lately been introduced in this country from Germany, and its wonderful cures are astonishing every one that use it. Three doses will relieve any case. Try it.—Sold by DR. V. O. THOMPSON, Druggist,
March 30, 1876. Winston, N. C

ELEGANT DISPLAY!

NEW AND ATTRACTIVE GOODS

—AT—

W. T. VOGLER'S

JEWELRY STORE,

SALEM, N. C.

JUST RECEIVED and receiving the largest and best selected stock of

Watches, Clocks,
Jewelry, Spectacles,
Walking Canes,
Musical Boxes,
SILVER PLATED WARE,
Fine Cutlery, Thermometers,
Fancy Goods, &c., &c.

ever brought to this place since the war. They are just the thing for

BIRTHDAY GIFTS.

Mr. Vogler respectfully invites his numerous friends and customers to examine his large and well selected stock, feeling assured that they can find all they want in his line at very reasonable figures.

HAIR JEWELRY,
OF ALL KINDS AND DESCRIPTIONS, MADE TO ORDER.

REPAIRING

of every description, in my line of business, neatly and promptly executed.

MARBLE GRAVE STONES, of all sizes and styles, made to order, and at reduced prices.
Salem, N. C., Nov. 25, 1875.

S. E. ALLEN,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALER IN

HARDWARE,

AND

HOUSE FURNISHIG GOODS.

HEAD QUARTERS FOR

Iron,
Nails,
Stoves,
Window Glass,
Sash,
Blinds and Doors,

OPPOSITE COURT HOUSE

WINSTON, N. C.

HAS ALSO A FULL LINE OF

ACORN COOKING

AND

HEATING STOVES.

GET THE BEST

ACORN WOOD COOK

AND

HEATER.

R. H. BATTLE, Jr., President. **C. B. ROOT, Vice President.**
SEATON GALES, Secretary. **P LASKI COWPER Supervisor**

NORTH CAROLINA HOME INSURANCE COMPANY,

RALEIGH, N. C.

INSURES ALL CLASSES OF

INSURABLE PROPERTY,

AGAINST LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE,

On the Most Reasonable Terms.

☞ Losses Promptly Adjusted and Paid. ☜
☞ Encourage Home Institutions. ☜

J. W. BEARD, Agent, at Kernersville, N. C.
J. A. LINEBACK, Agent, at Salem, N

FIRST CLASS NOTION AND VARIETY STORE

J. BLICKENDERFER,

South Side Public Square, Salem, N. C.

ALWAYS ALERT

TO PROCURE FOR HIS CUSTOMERS ALL THE ADVANTAGES

GOOD BUYING

Can give them, has enabled him to offer to the Public a

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF GOODS.

A NEW LINE OF ARTICLES RARE, RICH AND TASTY, consisting of

China, Glass, Lava and Parian Ware,

FANCY GOODS, FANCY BOXES, AND LADIES' WORK BOXES, &c.
Very beautiful and suited for Presents.

☞ **New Styles of Goods received every few days.**

Salem, N. C. June 15, 1875.

J. BLICKENDERFER.
SOUTH SIDE PUBLIC SQUARE.

NEW PAPETERIES

AT BLUM'S.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Interest charged on all accounts, after thirty days.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM.

POST OFFICE DIRECTORY.

Salem, N. C., Post Office Arrangements.—Office hours from 7 o'clock, a. m., to 6, p. m., during the week, and from 7 to 8, a. m., on Sunday.

TIME OF ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF MAILS.

RAILROAD, from Greensboro' to Salem, closes every day, except Saturday, at 9, p. m. Due every day, except Monday, by 1, a. m.

MOUNT AIRY MAIL, via Old Town, Bethania, Five Forks, Dalton, Pilot Mountain, Flat Shoals, and Tom's Creek. Closes Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 6.30, a. m. Due Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, by 7, p. m.

MADISON MAIL, via Sedge Garden, Germanton, Walnut Cove and Sauratown: Closes, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6 30, a. m.—due Monday, Wednesday and Friday by 5, p. m.

HUNTSVILLE MAIL, via Clemmonsville, Lewisville and Panther Creek; closes Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6.30 a. m. Due Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday by 3, p. m.

FULTON MAIL, via Friedberg, Miller's Mill and Elbaville; closes every Friday at 6.30, a.m., due every Saturday by 3, p. m.

RICHMOND HILL MAIL, via Mount Tabor, Vienna, Red Plains and East Bend; closes every Saturday at 6 a. m., due every Saturday by 8, p. m. H. W. SHORE, P. M.

We are informed that Dr. Keehln had an attack of vertigo, on the street, recently, while in Washington City.

WELL, the well borers are just sweeping the country with their new and cheap method of getting water.

Several pomegranates lying on our table, and a well-laden fig tree, in perspective, bear us off to the tropics, with their lusciousness and their odors.

NEW P. M.—Mr. P. A. Lehman has been appointed Post Master at Vienna (not the capital of the Hapsburg's) *vice* Mr. Philip Mock, resigned.

FROM TEXAS.—A young friend, a subscriber, who emigrated from this neighborhood, to Collin County, Texas, is impressed with the popular feeling that a change of government is needed, and that in his State, Tilden will get almost the entire vote of the people.

Mr. J. L. Fulkerson is quite ill at his home; also, the wife of Mr. Wm. Peterson, which lady is suffering from consumption.

Mr. E. L. Hege is about building a new residence near the Presbyterian church–the basement being already dug.

Our mineral spring suffered some injury during the late severe season of storm.

The fig trees are bearing well. In a garden we noticed, also, some very fine specimens of pears of the dwarf species.

A large crowd went out from town on last Sunday, to attend the camp meeting held at Maple Springs, which will continue through the week.

We are glad to see that the pavement between Patterson & Co's store, north, to Dr. Shaffner's, is being improved by putting down new brick, as that section of the street needed it badly.

The new road running around the hill, by Mr. Levin Brietz's, and the consequent cutting off of quite a large part of his original lot, has changed the looks of things, greatly, in front of his place.

The Messrs. Fries have laid down some very substantial looking iron piping, conveying the water from a woods spring to their factory.

Mr. Henry Minung is putting new weather-boarding on his coach-shop, corner of Main and Shallow-Ford streets.

THE HORSE attached to the Huntsville express while standing unhitched, in front of the P. O. was caught, only by an accident, and prevented from running away and smashing things up generally. Another warning against the recklessness to which we have so repeatedly referred.

IT RAINED, and the wind seemed never weary, was certainly applicable to our weather conditions during the last week or so, as we have been passing through an equinoctial,–yet, after the storm, the sun, and we are now having charming days, with mornings and evenings just cool enough to suggest visions of the backlog.

On a town lot, put in corn, we saw an ear of corn, twelve-rowed, with nine separate small shoots at the base of the cob, and each of these small ears having four rows of grain–all under one husk. Quite a curiosity.

"The birds have gone to rest," in the language of the song, or, have gone to *do* the Centennial, for they have grown very scarce, recently–one seldom hearing a good song, now, from those ever busy with their throat and voice.

Our young friend, Mr. S. A. C. Everett, has left our community, returning to his former place of residence and business, Macon, Georgia. We regret losing him, while he has, also, our best wishes for his future success.

Mr. Ed. Parish, recently of Cabarrus, has two mail routes running from this place,–one to Huntsville, and the other to Richmond Hill,–on both of which he has put comfortable hacks for the conveyance of passengers and packages to those and intermediate points.

In one of our gardens there is a quince tree, upon which all the leaves, buds and blooms were entirely killed by the early Spring frost, but which, subsequently, put out again, yielding some fine, large fruit from the after bloom.

We have not known goods of every description rating at the present low figures, for years. Many lines are cheaper than they were prior to the late war. Good time to buy. Stock is astonishingly low, also.

At what time in the future, will we be called upon to admire that handsome, new fence, to be put around the Court House square? There must be a hitch in matters, somewhere.

Those indulging in green corn–on the cob–at this late season of the year, would be wise, by consulting, in advance, their dentist, to meet with his assurance that their molars and bicuspeds are well and firmly set.

TILDEN AND VANCE CLUB meets at the Court-house on Friday night, 7 o'clock,

Our Train due at 1 P. M. on Tuesday, didnot arrive until about 8 o'clock, the Richmond through train having been delayed by a part of their track being damaged by the late storm.

The Cornet Band was out on Monday night, serenading upon the *air*,

"Two souls with but a single thought,–
Two hearts that beat as one."

In the manufacture of gas, the Messrs. Fries have arranged to use the refuse that has always rendered the water of the branch, running by other works and through the Western end of town, so offensive.

Mr. Samuel Merril of Raleigh superintends the work.

Judge Wilson, the Conservative candidate for the Senate in Stokes and Forsyth, returned home from the Centennial on Tuesday of last week and opened the campaign at W. C. Southern's Store, in Stokes, on Monday, the 25th, and will continue in the County during the week.

At the recent term of Surry Court, two persons were sentenced to the penitentiary–both colored–one ten years for stealing a horse, and the other, five years for stealing bacon.

The Sheriff will commence his second round to collect the taxes, on Saturday, Oct. 14th. See notice.

Dr. Samuel Golding, formerly of Germanton, Stokes County, died in Watauga, on 6th inst.

WILMINGTON, Sept. 19.—Steamship Rebecca Clyde from this port for Baltimore, went to pieces at Ocracoke, off Pamlico Sound. Losses. Capt. Childs, two mates, two engineers, three seamen, steward, two coal-heavers, and a passenger named Whildon,

YELLOW FEVER.—AUGUSTA, Sept. 23.—Six hundred cases at Brunswick, Ga. The people are in a most destitue condition. Many are without food and starvation stares them in the face,

SAVANNAH, Sept. 33.—Total interments today 46, of which 30 were of yellow fever..

In Charleston there have been several cases.

In Baltimore, the sickness is now said not to be yellow fever.

Total interments at Savannah on the 23d, 46, of which 30 were of Yellow Fever.

Republican County Convention.

Last Saturday, at 1 o'clock, P. M., the Court House bell rang out not mellowly, but with a harsh, clangy intonation, calling the Radical clans together for the work before them for the day. Quite a number responded, and, we learn, a goodly number of Conservatives, prompted by curiosity, were present, also. We noticed several Republicans here, who failed to attend.

Col. Jno H. White, a Revenue officer, was called to the chair, to preside over the grave deliberations of the august body. Boss Starbuck rose, and explained things. Capt. Goslen was appointed Secretary, with M. E. Teague as Assistant.

A lusty call was then made for Edgar Lineback, to address the meeting, to which the young aspirant for political preferment responded, *modestly*. He informed them that he was one of the bare-footed yeomanry, and how terribly lacerating to his feelings it would be, to bid farewell to bucolic scenes for the troubled and gladiatorial arena of politics. Gave some slight sketch of his eventful career, and how he had deserted his colors, in August, 1862, and gone over to the yankees. He perspired freely, frantically, and often wiping a fevered brow with his bandana–beat the unoffending air with his fists, and leaned, occasionally, so violently forward, as to leave one in mortal fear of his losing his equilibrium, and toppling forward over the balustrade, in front of His Honor's court seat. When his clarion notes had ceased, and he had, evidently, hugely pleased those who had come up to the Temple to be edified by whatever Radicalism might be pleased to assert, the real business of the meeting was inaugurated. Boss Starbuck told the Township delegates to withdraw, and come back and report upon choice as to nominees for the various offices to be contested for.

This order was carried out, but the "looker on in Vienna" could scarcely fail noticing the discord and turmoil that followed, ere the reports were definitely made. Delegates came rushing backwards and forwards, and the whole scene reminded one of a bee-hive, when robbers are abroad attacking their citadel.

The scant attendance of the colored element was observable, entering hardly at all into the deliberations of their party's business. We noticed one broad-shouldered, bullet-headed African, belonging to the Winston delegation, sitting with them inside of the bar, with a large navy revolver strapped about him, with hilt protruding from under his coat. That meant *Peace*, we presume.

Boss Starbuck then announced the candidates put in nomination, viz:

Senate—John I. Nissen.
House—Edgar Lineback.
Sheriff—N. S. Cook.
Reg. of Deeds—J. S. White.
Treasurer—F. A. Tucker.
Coroner—A. Fogle.

The candidates being called upon, feelingly acknowledged their deep sense of gratitude at the honors heaped upon them, and, after another short harrangue from the Cicero of the hour, the crowd dispersed.

We will see what we shall see.

MARRIED,

In this place, on Monday 23rd inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rt. Rev. E. A. DeSchweinitz, Mr. JACOB BLICKENDERFER to Miss CORNELIA ACKERMAN.

Our best wishes attend the happy couple.

DIED,

Mrs. KISER died on the 20th, at the residence of her son-in-law, Joel F. Hill, Esq., of Stokes county.

DIED, Suddenly, in Yadkin County, on Friday, Mrs. ELIZABETH CRESSON, wife of Charles Cresson, at an advanced age.

In Yadkin County, on Monday, 25th instant, Mrs. REBECCA HALL, at an advanced age.

On the 21st inst., of fever, near Abbott's Creek, Davidson County, WILLIAM SMITH, aged about 50 years.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Having qualified as Executor of the estate of Jacob Reich, dec'd, according to law, I hereby give general notice to all creditors of said estate to present their claims, duly authenticated, within the time limited by law for that purpose, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

Debtors to said estate will also please to make payment immediately.

E. A. VOGLER, Executor.
Salem, N. C., Aug. 1, 1876. 32.6w.

Last Call for Taxes.

In compliance with the requirements of law I will make a second round for the purpose of collecting the unpaid taxes now due, and I hope the delinquents will come forward promptly. and meet me at the following times and places:

Butner's Hotel, Salem,	Saturday,	Oct. 14th
Crew's School House,	Monday,	" 16th
Widow Clinard's,	Tuesday,	" 17th
John Hasten's	Wednesday,	" 18th
Kernersville,	Thursday	" 19th
Crim's X Roads,	Friday	" 20th
Salem Chapel,	Saturday	" 21st
John Stafford's,	Monday,	" 23rd
Benj. Hampton's,	Tuesday,	" 24th
Lewisville,	Wednesday,	" 25th
Vienna,	Thursday	" 26th
E. L. Reid's,	Friday,	" 27th
Bethania,	Saturday,	" 28th
Bitting's Store,	Monday,	" 30th
Old Town,	Tuseday,	" 31st
Winston,	Wednesday,	Nov. 1st

Taxes $2.00 on the Poll, and 68 cents on the $100 valuation of land and other property.

Sept. 21. JOHN G. HILL, Sheriff.

The various County Candidates will attend at above appointments.

Stencil Cutting and Sign Painting.

ALL kinds of STENCILS,
FOR TOBACCO BOXES,
FOR MILLERS,
FOR MERCHANTS,
&c.., &., &c.,
CUT ON BRASS AND COPPER.

ALSO SIGNS PAINTED.

–AND–

PROFESSIONAL CARDS, ON TIN IN GOLD, neatly and expeditiously executed by

E. A. VOGLER,
Salem, N. C., Sept., 1876. 37–4w.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE BEST FAMILY MEDICINES.
Tested by popular use for over
A QUARTER OF A CENTURY!
Dr. Strong's Compound Sanative Pills
cure Constipation, Billiousness, Liver Complaint, Malarial Fevers, Rheumatism, Erysipelas, and all diseases requiring an active but mild purgative.
Dr Strong's Pectoral Stomach Pills
cure Coughs, Colds, Fevers, Female Complaints, Sick Headache, Dyspepsia, and all derangements of the Stomach. C. E. HULL & Co., N. Y. Proprietors.

$55 TO **$77** a Week to Agents. Samples FREE. P. O. VICKORY Augusta, Maine.

SPECTACLES, GRADY'S B. P. Specks preserve the eyesight. Write for particulars. L. G. GRADY, Halifax, N. C.

WANTED.—ANY PERSON CAN MAKE $500 a month selling our letter-copying book. Any one that has a letter to write will buy it. No press or water used. Send stamp for circular. EXCELSIOR CO., 17 Tribune Building, Chicago, Ill.

STAMMERING cured by Bates appliances. For description, &c., address, SIMPSON & Co., Box 5076, N. Y.

Price, Twenty-Five Cents.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING

ONE HUNDRED AND FOURTH EDITION.

Containing a complete list of all the towns in the United States, the Territories and the Dominion of Canada, having a population greater than 5,000 according to the last census, together with the names of the newspapers having the largest local circulation in each of the places named. Also, a catalogue of newspapers which are recommended to advertisers as giving greatest value in proportion to prices charged. Also, all newspapers in the United States and Canada printing over 5,000 copies each issue.—Also, all the Religious, Agricultural, Scientific and Mechanical, Medical, Masonic, Juvenile, Educational, Commercial, Insurance, Real Estate, Law, Sporting, Musical, Fashion, and other special class journals; very complete lists. Together with a complete list of over 300 German papers printed in the United States. Also, an essay upon advertising; many tables of rates, showing the cost of advertising in various newspapers, and everything which a beginner in advertising would like to know. Address
GEO. P. ROWELL, & CO., 41 Park Row, New York

NEWSPAPERS OF THE UNITED STATES.

A complete list of American Newspapers, numbering more than eight thousand, with a Gazetteer of all the towns and cities in which they are published; Historical and Statistical Sketches of the Great Newspaper Establishments; illustrated with numerous engravings of the principal Newspaper Buildings. BOOK OF 300 PAGES, just issued. Mailed, post paid, to any address for 35 cts. Apply (inclosing price) to SUPERINTENDENT OF THE NEWSPAPER PAVILION, Centennial Grounds, Philadelphia, or American News Co. New York.
EVERY ADVERTISER NEEDS IT.

Another Candidate FOR PUBLIC FAVOR.

THE UNDERSIGNED having secured the old stand of PFOHL & STOCKTON, have filled it with a very handsome and

Entirely New Stock of General Merchandise,
CONSISTING OF
Dry Goods,
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,

NOTIONS, GROCERIES, SHOES AND BOOTS, DRUGS, DYE-STUFFS, CROCKERY, HARDWARE, STATIONERY, &c., &c., which they offer to the public

AT REDUCED PRICES.

Mr. E. A. EBERT, the managing partner, cordially invites his old customers and friends to call and give our goods an inspection.

EBERT & CO.
Salem, N. C. June 8th, 1876.–14-tf.

NORTH CAROLINA State Life Insurance Company.

RALEIGH, N. C.
Capital - - 200,000

OFFICERS,

HON. KEMP P. BATTLE, President.
F. H. CAMERON, Vice President.
W. H. HICKS, Secretary & Treasurer.
DR. E. BURKE HAYWOOD, Medical Director.
Dr. W. I. ROYSTER, Assistant Medical Dir.
PROF. EDWARD E. SMITH, Actuary.
J. B. BATCHELOR, Attorney.
O. H. PERRY, Supervising Agent.

DIRECTORS.

Hon, Kemp P. Battle, Late Treasurer of North Carolina.
Hon. T. M. Holt ..... President State Agricultural Society.
Dr W. J. Hawkins.....Late President R. & G. R. R. & A-L. R. R
Hon. John Manning....Attorney at Law.
Gen. W. R. Cox.....Late Solicitor Sixth District.
Col. L. W. Humphrey....President Atlantic & N. C. Railroad
Col. W. E. Anderson...Pres't Citizens' Nat. Bank, Raleigh.
John G. Williams.....Pres't State National Bank,
Hon. A. A. McKoy.....Judge Fourth District.
Capt. James A. Graham, Attorney at Law.
Maj. F. H. Cameron....Late Supt. Agencies N. A. L. Ins. Co.
J. C. McRae.....N. C. House Representatives.
J. B. Batchelor..... Counsellor and Attorney at Law.
J. C. Blake.....Cashier Raleigh National Bank.
Col. Walter Clark.....Attorney at Law, Raleigh, N. C.
W. C. Upchurch.....Commission Merchant
Hon. J. J. Davis.....Member Congress Fourth District
John Nichols.....Principal D. & D and B. Asylum
Col. John A. Gilmer, Greensboro, Attorney at Law,
Gen. Rufus Barringer, Charlotte, Attorney at Law,
Dr. E. Burke Haywood..Raleigh, Medical Director.
John D. Williams.....Fayetteville, Pres. Cit. Nat. Bank.
W. D. Roundtree.....Wilson, President Bank of Wilson.
John W. Fries.....Salem, Cotton Manufacturer.
Capt. A. B. Andrews,....Raleigh, North Carolina Rail Road.

Has issued nearly 2,000 policies. Prudent economical and energetic management has made it a thoroughly successful corporation, and the leading Life Company in the State.

Issues every desirable form of Policy at as low rates as are consistent with prudence and safety.—Imposes no useless restriction upon residence or travel. Policies non-forfeitable after two or three annual payments. Has FIVE DOLLARS of ASSETS for every dollar of LIABILITIES, with which to secure Policy Holders.

ALL LOSSES PAID PROMPTLY.

Its entire assets loaned and invested in NORTH CAROLINA, to foster and encourage Home Enterprises, and to protect and assist our own people.

With these facts before them, will the people of North Carolina continue to send out of the State annually, thousands upon thousands of dollars to build up Foreign Companies, when they can secure insurance equally reliable and on as good terms in their own

HOME COMPANY,

managed by some of the best and most preminent citizens of the State, and where every dollar of premium paid is invested in our own State, and among our own people?

O. H. PERRY, Supervising Agent.
J. W. FRIES, Agent, Salem, N. C.
Dr. V. O. THOMPSON, Agent, Winston, N. C.
Fep. 17, 1876. 7-1y

INFELICE is Mrs. Augusta Evans Wilson's new and charming book, probably the best ever written by this most fascinating Southern authoress. The work is selling fast and Carlton's presses in New York are tasked to their utmost to produce them fast enough to supply he demand at Blums.

GO TO THE BARGAIN STORE!

PFOHL & STOCKTON
WINSTON, N. C.
Wholesale and Retail
MERCHANTS.

ALSO PROPRIETORS OF

Merchant's Hotel.

Mrs. JAY'S ADVICE.

Said Mrs. Crow to Mrs. Jay,
"A few words to you I have to say:
Pray, can you give me some advice
About making up my dresses nice?"
Says Mrs. Jay, "'tis not hard to do,
And I'll give some advice that will suit you."
"Do tell me quick," said Mrs. Crow,
"For I have tried every plan I know."
"Well, my dear friend," said Mrs. Jay,
"Just listen now to what I say:
To make your dresses fit to be seen,
You must always use a *Wilson Machine*;
For then you can do your sewing all right,—
Besides you'll find they run so light.
And then they are sold so *very cheap*,
That every family one or two should keep;
And another thing, my friend, you see,
With a machine you get all attachments *free*."
Mrs. Crow, she studied for awhile,
And as o'er her face there spread a smile,
She turned and said to Mrs. Jay,
"I'll have me a 'Wilson' this very day."
Two hours after this confab, Mr. Crow was seen,
Leaving A. M. JONES' with a $55 *Wilson Machine*.
All ladies who wish to take Mrs. Jay's advice,
Should get a *Wilson Machine* and make their dresses up nice.
To get a "Wilson" call on or address

A. M. JONES,
Gen. Agent Wilson Sewing Machine,
† Salem, N. C.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, Forsyth County. } In the Superior Court, Spring Term, 1876.

IT IS ORDERED BY THE COURT, That hereafter the State Docket will be taken up on *Monday, Tuesday* and *Wednesday*, of the first week of the Term, and the *Civil Docket* will be called on *Thursday, Friday* and *Saturday*, of the first week of the Term.

And that on *Monday* of the *second week* of the Term, the State Docket will be resumed and continued until all the cases are disposed of, and the residue of that week will be devoted to the Civil Docket.

IT IS ORDERED BY THE COURT, That general notice throughout the county be given, and that all *Parties* and *Witnesses* in *Criminal* as well as in *Civil* cases attend Court as required by the foregoing order.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED BY THE COURT, that the above order, be published in Winston *Sentinel*, *People's Press* and *Union Republican*. By order of the Court.

This 14th day of August, 1876.
C. S. HAUSER, C. S. C.

SPRING AND SUMMER SHAWLS.
J. L. FULKERSON.
Salem, N. C., April 5th, 1876.

LOT NEW CALICOES just received at WOMMACK & CO'S.

HODGIN & SULLIVAN.

WINSTON, N. C.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
General Merchandise, Agricultural Implements,
Fertilizers, and Agents for the Watt Plows.
Honest and Fair Dealing our motto.

We buy our Goods for Cash only, and sell for a very small profit. Our stock is kept complete by replenishment all the year, and embraces everything usually kept n a first class store We offer for sale, at reduced prices, the old and established sandard fertilzers.

Whann's Raw Bone Super Phosphate, $50 ton. Soluble Pacific Guano, $50 ton.
W. & C. Phosphate of Lime, $50 ton. Zell's Tobacco Fertilizer, $50 ton.

Heavy Groceries, Iron, Leather and Nails made a specialty. We invite all to examine our stock and prices.

D. R. LEAK. **WINSTON.** T. A. WILSON.

Marble and Granite Works!

The undersigned respectfully announce that they have opened a first class

MARBLE & GRANITE YARD,

Where they are prepared to furnish

MARBLE HEADSTONES, MONUMENTS, TOMBSTONES, MANTELS, &C., &C.

Granite Work for Building and Graveyard purposes. All Monuments and Tombs executed in the

FINEST STYLE!

NONE BUT SKILLED WORKMEN EMPLOYED.

Orders from a distance solicited and promptly filled at prices that cannot be undersold.
Designs sent to any one on application, free of charge.
Country produce of all kinds taken in exchange for work.
All work warrented. Address

LEAK & WILSON,
June 27, 1876. WINSTON, N. C.

FRESH SUPPLY OF GOODS!

SUMMER, 1876.

HAVING OPENED A NEW AND SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of Goods in my line, I offer them at such prices as bring them within the means of all to purchase the LATEST STYLES of NEW SPRING AND SUMMER HATS AND BONNETS, SASHES, RIBBONS, FRENCH AND AMERICAN FLOWERS, LACES AND EDGINGS, RUFFS AND RUFFLING. A large assortment of LADIES' TIES, LINEN AND LACE COLLARS, KID & BERLIN GLOVES, BRAIDS & SWITCHES, HOSIERY & CORSETS. **NOTIONS, Perfumeries and Extracts** and many other articles in my line. **Jet Jewelry & Necklaces,** the latest and most beautiful styles just received.

Mrs. Douthit returns thanks for the very liberal encouragement received, and hopes to be able to please her friends and the public, in future.
Salem, N. C., June 9th, 1876.

SMITH'S DRUG STORE,

SAMUEL H. SMITH'S DRUG STORE

SAMUEL H. SMITH,
DRUGGIST,
One Door Below Newell, Mitchell & Co.'s,
WINSTON, N. C.

AS I AM BETTER PREPARED TO SERVE THE Public than ever, I call the attention of buyers to my well selected Stock of

Pure Drugs, Medicines,
Chemicals, Paints, Dye-Stuffs,

Solid and Fluid Extracts, Fancy and Toilet Articles, Stationery of all kinds,

Cigars, Tobacco, Pure Wines and Liquors,

for Medical purposes. Agency for Linville's Pure Wines, Parson's Purgative Pills, Bickley's Worm Agent, Dr. J. H. McLane's Family Medicines.

I will make it to the interest of buyers to call and see me. Remember that I receive New Goods every week, and all medicines that go out of Store are pure and reliable, as I buy from the best and most reliable Drug Houses in the country.

My experience in the Drug business, and success since I have been in Winston, is a sufficient guarantee as to my ability in Compounding Drugs, filling Prescriptions, &c.

Thanking my many friends and customers for their patronage, so liberally bestowed. I hope to merit a continuance of the same, by strict personal attention to business.

SAMUEL H. SMITH'S DRUG STORE

WINSTON, - N.C.

FARMER'S HEADQUARTERS

THE OLD RELIABLE
BROWN'S WARE HOUSE,

The Proprietors would remind their friends and patrons that they

Defy Competition and all Combinations.

That their House is being ENLARGED to accommodate their greatly increased business, giving them a LARGER FLOOR BY 2,000 SQUARE FEET than any house in Winston.—That they will have

Fourteen Large Sky-Lights, with Ten Doors for Unloading.

That their LOT HAS BEEN ENLARGED AND IMPROVED, and shall be equaled in convenience by none.

Will always gladly welcome you and extend every attention possible, and continue to

Guarantee the Highest Market Prices, Promptness and Accuracy.

Your Friends, Truly,
Nov. 18, 1875. **T. J. BROWN & CO.**

GOOD CHEAP GOOD!

MONEY SAVED IS MONEY MADE!

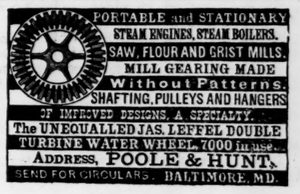
NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!
SPRING AND SUMMER, 1876.

R. A. WOMMACK & CO.

Call attention to their complete stock of **GENERAL MERCHANDISE,** which they are determined to sell at

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES!

Don't fail to call and examine their GOODS. They are determined to please.
June 15th, 1876.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$77 A WEEK guaranteed to Male and Female Agents, in their locality. Terms and outfit free. Address P. O. VICKERY & CO. Augusta Maine,

FARM AND HOME.

HOME.

Oh, not the smile of other lands,
Though far and wide our feet may roam,
Can e'er unite the genial hands
That knit our hearts to home.

Remembrance still like dews, returns,
To cheer and cherish life's young flower,
And friendship decks the sacred urns,
That stand in memory's tower.

There still, a spirit, night and day,
With sweet, but melancholy care,
Perpetual homage loves to pay,
And keeps each trophy fair.

It wears a look of olden time,
And rich and well-remembered words,
Fall from its lips in tones that chime
With those of childhood's birds.

And childhood's birds are Hope and Truth,
And their's the pleasant notes that bring,
To bless in age the thoughts of youth,
And every glorious wing.

And sweet the visions they restore,
Of all the loved, the bright, the true,
Until we tread each scene once more,
And all the past renew.

The blessed past—the memory's home,
The home of buried hopes—the urn,
Where shrined, unmouldering, bright in gloom,
Our flowers we seek and mourn.

There, Time and Fate vield up each bud;
Their mutual hands have riven;
Till Feeling hails with many a flood,
Each earliest gift of heaven.

Our home on earth is childhood's heart,—
A dwelling in one spot we find,
And thus our nature wins from art
An image for the mind.

And hence the joys of other lands,
Though far and wide our feet may roam,
Can ne'er unite the sacred bands,
That knit our hearts to home.
—*Brooklyn Sunday Sun.*

Build Up a Homestead.

The feeling that you are settled and fixed will induce you to work to improve your farms, to plant orchards, to set out shade trees, to enclose pastures, to build comfortable outhouses, and each successive improvement is a bond to bind you still closer to your homes. This will bring contentment in the family. Your wives and daughters will fall in love with the country; your sons will love home better than grog-shops, and prefer farming to measuring tape or professional loafing, and you will be happy in seeing the contented and cheerful faces of your families. Make your home beautiful, convenient and pleasant, and your children will love it above all places; they will leave it with regret, think of it with fondness, come back to it joyfully, and seek their chief happiness around their home fireside. Women and children need more than meat, bread and raiment; more than acres of corn and cotton spread around them. Their love for the beautiful must be satisfied; their taste must be cultivated; their sensibilities humored; not shocked. To accomplish this good end, home must be made lovely, convenience multiplied, comforts provided, and cheerfulness fostered. There must be both sunshine and shade, luscious fruit and fragrant flowers, as well as corn and cotton. The mind and heart, as well as the fields, must be cultivated, and then intelligence and contentment will be the rule instead of the exception. Stick to, improve and beautify your homesteads, for with this good work comes contentment.

Coverings for Wounds of Trees.

It often happens that, either by intention, as in pruning, or by accident, trees are wounded in various ways. A common practice is to cover large wounds with coal tar; but this is objected to by some as injurious to the tree. Experiments made in the orchards and gardens of the Pomological institute, at Ruthlengen, in Germany, go to show, however, that its use in covering large wounds is not injurious, but that, on the contrary, a callus readily forms under the tar, on the edges of the wound and that the wounded part is thus protected from decay. There is, nevertheless, another objection; if the tar is applied a little too thick the sun melts it and it runs down on the bark of the tree. This can be obviated by mixing and stirring, and thus incorporating with the tar, about three or four times its weight of powdered slate—known as slate flour—the mixture being known as plastic slate, and used for roofing purposes. It is easily applied with an old knife or flat stick, and though it hardens on the surface, it remains soft underneath. The heat of the sun does not melt it, nor does the coldest winter weather cause it to crack, neither does it peel off.

The same mixture is also useful for other purposes in the garden. Leaky water pots, barrels, pails, shutters, shades, etc., can be easily repaired with it, and much annoyance and loss of time be avoided. It will stick to any surface, provided it be not oily; and as it does not harden when kept in a mass, it is already for use.

Management of Horses.

Feed liberally, work steadily, and clean thoroughly is my motto in the management of horses. My great trouble is to have him rubbed dry and clean before leaving him for the night. Where horses are worked six days in the week, thorough grooming is absolutely essential to their health. The more highly they are fed the more important it is to clean them. Most men use the curry comb too much, and the whisk and brush too little. I do not myself insist upon it, but I believe it would pay always to take the whole harness from the horse when put in the stable at noon, and rub them dry, washing the shoulders with cold water, afterward thoroughly drying with a cloth. I question if one farmer in a hundred duly appreciates how much he loses from having poor horses, and in not keeping them in vigorous health, and in a condition to do a maximum day's work.—*American Agriculturalist.*

How Grapes are Pressed.

The most primitive way of pressing grapes for wine, it is hardly necessary to say, says a Galaxy writer, is by treading—a process which I saw both in France and Palestine. In the latter—on Mount Zion in Jerusalem—the grapes were thrown into a wooden box about four feet square and three deep; the bare-legged Arabs, bracing themselves with their hands on each other's shoulders, tramped the fruit by the hour, as the juice issued from a hole in the bottom of the box into a tub. A traveler standing by thought the process was indelicate, but he was informed that fermentation, like fire, is a purifier.

The primitive pressing which I saw in France was done not far from Dijon, and not a great distance from a region where the most improved methods of pressing are employed. It was nearly equal in simplicity to that practiced on the hills of Judea. In Jerusalem the Arabs tramped with their naked feet, and in the out-of the way place referred to in France the tramping was done under the sabot. The must (the crushed mass of grapes) was thrown into a vat, when eight or ten men jumped in and tramped about in it, using their hands as well as their feet to press out the clumps which cling together. This was done also with a view to warm the must by the natural heat of their bodies, and thus hasten fermentation. Their faces were stained with the juice, and they were gory the shoulders.

Successful Bee-keeping.

It requires but a small capital to start with bee keeping on a small scale, and as skill and knowledge increases numbers increase. The fear of being stung deters many from keeping bees who would otherwise gladly engage in it. To have one's eyes closed up for a day or two, and perhaps suffer with a severe headache the while, is by no means pleasant. This, however, can be easily avoided by providing one's self with veil and gloves. A cheap and easy way to make a bee veil is as follows: Procure a piece of plain, coarse black cotton bobinet, sew it up as a sack, run a drawstring in the end, which tie around the crown of a hat; put a string in the lower end also, which tie around the neck, or simply tuck it in around the neck which will answer quite as well. Should a bee strike the veil with the intention of stinging, the brim of the hat will hold it sufficient distance from the face to render it impossible for it to reach one. Gloves can be rubber, or coarse thick, home-knit woolen gloves, wet in cold water previous to using. The best thing I ever tried for a bee sting to neutralize the poison and relieve the pain was lye soap or common soda; either will do. Gentleness and the judicious use of a little smoke are the most effectual bee charms. No one should attemp to keep bees in any but a movable frame hive. The time to make bee-keeping successful and profitable in the old log and box gums is gone. They afford too many hiding places for the moth and its progeny of worms, and make it too difficult, indeed next to an impossibility, to extricate them. A good plain, movable frame hive, well painted, will last a life-time. There is no such thing as a moth-proof hive. Common sense will teach anyone that where a bee can enter a moth can enter. The secret of success in keeping out moths is to keep your colonies full and strong, in a close, well-made hive, and they will atend to that part of the business themselves. If one wishes bees to do well, by all means look to the strength of your colonies and not the number of your hives.—"*Granger Kate*" *in Southern Farmer.*

Lime to the Acre.

Lime, in itself, is not generally considered a fertilizer or food for plants, while potash is. Carbonate, or quick-lime, as it is usually called, when applied to sandy soils, does little more than hasten the decomposition of whatever vegetable matter it contains, rendering every particle useful to the plants growing therein, and, as one of our noted agricultural writers long ago remarked, "the principal functions of lime as a manure appear to regulate the condition of the organic matter in the soil, and to facilitate its healthy decay." Good judgment is required in all cases where lime is applied, or else it may do more harm than good; but upon a light sandy soil, containing a moderate amount of vegetable matter, five bushels of freshly slaked stone lime would be sufficient, or ten to fifteen of air-slaked or gas lime, evenly distributed over the surface. It is better to apply lime in small quantities and frequently, than in large doses and at long intervals—*R. World.*

How to Can Fruit.

Though canned fruit can be bought at any grocery at reasonable figures, there is really nothing in the market like the fruit canned at home; every one knows that. Most of the canned fruit in market is in tin, and some of it is very good, though not so good as one can prepare herself, for whatever is done by the wholesale is usually poorly done. If a can is perfectly air-tight, it cannot by any possible means impart a metalic flavor to the fruit. Some people will open a tin can, pour out part of the fruit, and leave the rest in; of course, that remaining exposed, as it is, to the action of the atmosphere, will soon acquire an unpleasant flavor. When a can is opened pour all the fruit out and keep it in the earthen or glass dish until eaten, not in tin. Always can tomatoes, gooseberriess and strawberries in tin. If tomatoes are canned in glass the action of the light upon them will form crystals of citric acid, which makes them so sour that nothing can sweeten them; they will keep nicely and without the least trouble if canned in tin; so will strawberries and gooseberries. Cherries are better if put in glass cans; raspberries, peaches, plums, huckleberries, blackberries and currants may be put in either, and no one would know what they were canned in unless told.

Now for the process. Cleanse the cans thoroughly, and test them to ascertain if they leak or are cracked. If any of the tin cans leak, repair or send them to the tinner for repairs. If glass cans are defective do not use them for canning, but keep them for storing things in the pantry. When the cans have been cleansed, put warm water in them in a dish-pan; just before canning have ready another pan of water quite hot, and put in two or three cans that have already been warmed in water; take out as you are ready to fill with fruit and stand them upon a hot platter while filling them; the platter keeps the jars from coming in contact with a cold surface like the table, and catches what fruit may drop in filling.

Look over the fruit carefully, and if it has pits remove them, leaving only a few to highten the flavor; for a can of cherries leave in about a dozen pits; for peaches one or two. Use a porcelain kettle for cooking the fruit and only sugar enough to render it palatable. If fruit is made very sweet it is unhealthy, indigestible and expensive; it is the pleasant, natural acid of the fruit which our systems require, and sugar spoils it all.

Peaches should be canned by the same method, but preparing them remember if they are quite ripe the skin can be removed without using a knife, simply by pouring boiling water over them the same as with tomatoes; then cut in halves and remove the pits. Perhaps more water may be put in to form the sirup than is used for strawberries.

Plums, same as peaches, only they will need to be pared with a knife. However, we have so few cultivated plums that a method of preparing the wild ones, or of making the famous plum butter that our old settlers had to depend on for every occasion, would be in order, and we call on them for the modus operandi.

Tomatoes should be nicely pared by scalding first, then slipping the skin off; place in a large porcelain kettle or a tin wash boiler, never in copper or iron, squeeze out enough juice to wet the bottom of the kettle, and thus prevent their scorching, but no water should be added to them; there is enough of the juice; boil briskly for five or six minutes until they are thoroughly heated and sealed in tin cans. A bushel of good tomatoes will make about sixteen quart cans when cooked.

The cans can be securely sealed with the prepared sealing wax found at the drug stores, and is by most preferred to solder. It can be saved when the can is opened and used the second or third time. To open a can sealed with wax, strike the wax with a tack hammer until it starts, pry the lid with the claw of the hammer, and the rest will loosen so that it can all be picked off, and the can brushed before removing the lid. This keeps the particles from the fruit, and is much nicer than melting the wax with a hot iron.

When fruit cans have been sealed and ready to put away, turn them top downward on a table and let them stand until the next morning, examine carefully, and if no juice has worked its way out, you may be sure they are well sealed. Place them on shelves, in a cool, dry cellar, and keep them there until ready for use. If tin cans are used, paste labels on while the wax is hot, that you may know what they contain when you may wish to open them.

Winter Pastures.

It is desirable to avoid, as far as possible, an annual expenditure for labor in the management of our lands. We require a certain amount of forage for winter. Pulling fodder is one of the most expensive and least profitable of the operations of the farm. Well cured fodder is the most palatable forage which can be given to horses. So is champagne the most agreeable of all artificial fluids for man. But fodder is too expensive for the farmer's horse, and the champagne too expensive for the farmer man. Just think of a farmer going into a hundred acre corn field with a gang of hands and handling every separate blade of every corn stalk. Contrast this with a mower cutting down eight acres of grass a day, say sixteen tons, raked up by a horse rake, teddered by horse power, loaded into the wagon and thence into the barn by a hay-lifter, untouched by human hands in the whole process.

But there is a cheaper process than this. It is one which cannot be adopted at the north, because the climate will not allow it. This cheaper plan is to provide winter pastures for our mules, horses, colts, cattle and sheep, thereby enabling them to mow and save their own hay without cost to us, either in the way of negroes, mowers, hay stacks or barns.

The way to obtain a good winter pasture, is simple and not expensive. Take a piece of wood land, thin out the worthless timber, leaving rail trees and mast-bearing trees. The exact distance cannot be given, because trees differ very much in the amount of shade which they produce. The Kentucky rule is to thin the timber, so that the ground shall get sunlight at least a portion of the day, otherwise the grass will be sour and rejected by live stock. The ground should be well sprouted; grubbing is not necessary, though it is best. The tree tops and brush should be piled and burned, and the ashes scattered. Except for appearance, the logs need not be piled and burned. The ground should not be plowed; grass seeds should be sown on the unbroken ground, and then all the available live stock of the farmer should be turned upon it, to trample in the seeds. Hogs are excellent for this purpose, feeding them shelled corn, scattering as widely as possible, and feeding in a different place every day.

The seed sown, should consist of orchard, blue, herd's and meadow oat grass, if the latter can be obtained. One bushel of this mixture to be sowed to the acre—one-half orchard grass and the other half of the other seeds, in equal proportions.

Methods of Cooking.

Boiling.—In boiling a piece of meat the vessel should be large enough to allow the meat to be entirely surrounded and covered with water, and sufficient to last the whole time of cooking. If the lid be kept on the meat will be cooked in less time and with less fuel. Clean, soft water, when it can be obtained, should always, be used, and filtered if necessary. If you wish to secure all the juices and flavor of the meat it should be put into boiling water, and then stood aside to simmer at a temperature not exceeding one hundred and ninety degrees. Quick boiling will harden the tenderest piece of meat. The scum, which is chiefly coagulated blood and the dirt of the saucepan, should be carefully removed. The addition of a little cold water four or five times, in quantities of not more than a gill, will assist the raising of the scum. The time necessary is about a quarter of an hour to twenty minutes for a pound. Fresh killed meat requires rather longer time than meat which has been hung a few days. A piece of string or tape, tied around the meat with a loop, will enable you to remove it from the saucepan without sticking the fork into it, which is always to be avoided, because the juices and flavor then go into liquor.

Stewing is a gradual simmering. It may be done in a saucepan over the fire, or in a stone jar which will stand the fire, with a lid fitting steam-tight. The common red jar is not to be recommended; it does not stand the heat, and the glaze, which is a composition of lead, often gives way in the presence of salt. Stone jars are preferable to metal sauce-pans; they can be easily cleaned and they retain the heat better. For stewing, select clean meat, free from blood. The quantity of water should be about a quart to a pound of meat; but this liquor will be very rich, and it can easily be reduced, if necessary, with warm water. Add about a teaspoonful of salt to a quart of water; I think the salt is best added toward the end of the cooking, as the tendency is to harden the meat. Peas boiled with salt pork will remain hard throughout the cooking. Bring the water gradually to the boil, remove all the scum, and let the contents simmer till the flavor of the meat is absorbed in the liquor. Remove all the fat, which can be eaten with bread, or used for puddings or frying.

All and every kind of meat can be used for a stew. They may be used together or separately, according to taste or convenience. The better the meat the better the stew, but by careful stewing the coarsest and roughest parts will become soft, tender and easily digested, which would not be possible by any other cooking. All the gristly parts—feet, shanks, knuckles—should be stewed. There is no other way of cooking these parts to advantage. They require time, and this is often the difficulty and objection; but what is to prevent a woman, when the family are all sitting around the fire in the evening, thinking about to morrow's dinner? The fire which warms the children will also cook their dinner. The great vice of most women, not only among the poor, but among the middle classes, is that they never think of cooking till they feel hungry. Trimmings of all kinds of meat can sometimes be purchased cheaply.

A woman who has but little to spend should watch her opportunities. Sheep's feet, the shank bones of legs of mutton, and pieces of bone and gristle are often thrown away as useless. We used formerly to send ox-tails to the tan-yard, and even now how much goes there which could be turned into good food! Twopence or threepence spent in the purchase of bones—although containing little meat, they contain thirty per cent. of gelatine, and may be made to yield excellent food; large bones should be broken into small pieces, and allowed to simmer till every bone is white and dry. I have said nothing about flavoring, or thickening or adding vegetables. As a rule, all vegetables, except potatoes, may be cut into slices and cooked in the stew; or, if preferred they may be cooked separately, and added afterward. Carrots, turnips, parsnips, swedes, cabbages, leeks, onions, celery, beetroots, vegetable marrow—any or all of those may be used in a stew.—*J. C. Buckmaster.*

Home Pronunciation.

Lippincots's Magazine.

A traveler who visited the old home of Charlotte Bronte, at Haworth, some years since, relates that he found it very hard to make a peasant in the neighborhood understand whither he wanted to go. He tried various fanciful pronunciations of the name, but none of them seemed to convey the definite impression to the man's mind. At last the countryman said: 'Per'as the gentleman means Horth." This proved to be just what the gentleman did mean; whereupon the other exclaimed: "Well, then, if you meant Horth, why didn't you say Horth?"

This affords a good illustration of the frequent variance between the orthography of geographical names and their "home pronunciation." In England many places whose titles are really very insignificant and appropriate receive in ordinary conversation among their inhabitants, designations which are not only meaningless, but often very ridiculous. And, as the original is seldom changed to agree with the colloquial form, such difficulties as the one experienced by the traveler just mentioned must often occur.

A gentleman who should desire to go to Smithfield would be obliged, if he wished to be understood, to ask the way to Smiffel. Holburn; in popular parlance, is Hoburn; Hyde Park, I Pard; Gravesend, Graysen; Southwark, Suthenk; London Bridge, nearly Lumbridge; Warwick, Wark; Norwich, almost Norch; New Castle, Newksul, and Birmingham, Brummagen. If space permitted numerous other cases of the same kind might be mentioned.

The same thing occurs, though less frequently, on the continent. A traveler wishing to be directed to the capital of Wurtemburg would probably have some difficulty in making himself understood if he were unaware that the common people pronounce the name Shtugg'rt, while the German name for Munich (Munchen) must be turned in intercourse with the inhabitants thereof, into something like Minshen. Frenchmen, as a rule, substitute an explosive, short nasal sound for their geographical names very little like what a foreigner would suppose to be the proper pronunciation. In their mouths the old punning witticism about the loss of the letter a causing Paris to be "taken" (pris) becomes almost a reality and the Gallic way of pronouncing Metz is, literally, making a Mess of it.

We Americans are not much better than the English in this respect. We have, in fact, inherited a great many of their names in which this variance occurs, such as Leicester, Worcester, Gloucester, etc. But we have also followed their example by mispronouncing names of native origin. This is especially noticeable in the numerous American names which were taken from the Indian dialects, and from the French, Spanish, German and Dutch.

But to counterbalance these cases, in which the home pronunciation is incorrect and indefensible, there are many others in which it is much more proper than that adopted to the outside world. This is especially true in America, where so many Indian names, which are mispronounced abroad, receive very nearly, if not exactly, the true aboriginal sound. Niagara is pronounced Niagara by all the European poets who have used the name, except Moore; but as the Iroquios title (meaning simply "a neck," and applied to the neck of land between the lakes), was Nedugara, it is evident the American accentation is more correct. In the same way it is the fashion in England, and even in many parts of our own country, to pronounce the name of the beautiful falls on the Pacific slope Yo Semite or Yo Semigut, but the home pronunciation, Yo Semeety, is entirely in accordance with the proper Indian sounds. The river Potomac, also usually called Pottomac in England, furnishes an instance of the same kind; for the Virginian pronunciation, Potemac, though it does not correspond with the original Algonkin name, is much closer to it than the other.

Don't Work Until After You Eat.

Dr. Hall is authority for the following sensible thoughts upon breakfasting before much exercise in the open air particularly in districts where fever and ague are abundant:

Breakfast should be eaten in the morning before leaving the house for exercise, or labor of any description; those who do it will be able to perform more work and with greater alacrity than those who work an hour or two before breakfast. Besides this, the average duration of life of those who take breakfast before exercise or work, will be a number of years greater than those who do otherwise. Most persons begin to feel weak after having been engaged five or six hours in their ordinary avocations; a good meal reinvigorates, but from the last meal of the day until next morning there is an interval of some twelve hours; hence the body, in a sense, is weak, and in proportion can not resist deleterious agencies, whether of the fierce cold of midwinter or of the poisonous miasm which rests upon the surface of the earth wherever the sun shines on a blade of vegetation or a heap of offal.

This miasm is more solid, more concentrated, and hence more malignant, about sunrise and sunset than at any other hour of the twenty-four, because the cold of the night condenses it, and it is on the first few inches above the soil in its most solid form; but as the sun rises it warms and expands and ascends to a point high enough to be breathed, and being taken into the lungs with the air and swallowed with the saliva into the stomach, all weak and empty as it is, it is greedily drank in, thrown immediately into the circulation of the blood and carried directly to every part of the body depositing its poisonous influences at the very fountain head of life.

If early breakfast was taken in regions where chills and fever and fever and ague prevail, and in addition, a brisk fire were kindled in the family room for an hour, including sunset and sunrise, these troublesome maladies would diminish in any one year, not tenfold, but a thousand fold, because the heat of the fire would rarify the miasmatic air instantly and send it above the breathing point. But it is "troublesome" to be building fires night and morning all summer. It being no "trouble," requiring no effort, to shiver and shake by the hour daily weeks and months together.

AUTUMN WRAPS.

What the Modes are and How They are Worn.

Harper's Bazar.

For early fall, mantels, of black cashmere will be worn with Dolman back and mantilla fronts. They will be lined with silk. The trimming will be many rows of braid on the back and as a border, with moss trimming and fringe on the edge.

A great many rick black silk wraps are shown, but very few velvet garments are imported. It is said that fine cloth cloaks are to be the fashionable for dressy wear again, just as last season fine woolen stuffs were restored to favor for rich costumes.

The new Dolmans are what are called three-quarters long, and are ample enough to reach half-way down the skirts of ladies of average height. They are not especially long on the sides, as they formerly were, but are of the same length all around, unless the fronts are extended in square long martilla shape.

The dressy cloaks of black Antwerp or cathedral silk, made in the shapes just described, and warmly wadded. The braiding on these cloaks is exceedingly handsome. Some have set figures of braiding extending down each form from top to bottom, making three pyramidal figures behind, two in front, and one up each sleeve.

Opera shawls are the new evening wraps that are to cover the head and shoulders, and by their bright color brighten the dark silk or fur cloaks that will be worn in the carriage. They are squares of India cashmere with each corner rounded, and are edged with the Chinese fringe made of row upon row of tassels of wool.

There is no great display of buttons and button-holes even on double-breasted garments, as fly fronts with concealed buttons are very much used. The sleeves are ample coat shape, large enough to slip off and on easily. The cuffs are usually made by the trimming. Collars are bands, standing in rounded and in English shape, or are turned down in Byron fashion, or else the neck is finished with a band of fur, or, it may be, a regular boa.

Long sacques of cloth are in the graceful French shape, single breasted with partly fitted backs. They do not differ, materially from those of last winter except in their added length and in the preference for those that are straight around instead of having long fronts and short backs. Thirty inches, it is said, will be the average length of sacques for ladies of medium height. Garments of last winter will be lengthened by adding a border of fur and trimming.

Strange Fancies of the Little Russians.

Cassel's Magazine.

The Little Russians inhabit an inland district in the southwest of Russia. They are a primitive people, and of their funeral rites a striking account has recently been given by a member of the St. Petersburg Geographical society, When any one dies in Little Russia a jug of water is placed on the window sill, that the soul may be able to perform its ablutions before setting out on its long journey. That it may have the sun to light it on its way, the funeral takes place at sunset. Within the coffin are placed various articles of food and clothing along with some money, that the deceased may have a prosperous start in his new life. The shavings of the wood of which the coffin has been made, and the tools used by the dead man, if he has been an artisan, are also enclosed in it. With these are put the parings of his finger-nails, which both men and women in Little Russia preserve all their lives, in consequence of a superstitious notion that they will enable them to climb the mountains that separate the earth from the mysterious region of the dead. Female mutes are invited to follow the coffin, and an old woman scatters handsful of wheat over the mourners and along the road, a proceeding which is considered lucky for the living. The coffin is surrounded with cows—this being the continuance of an ancient custom prevalent among the Hindoos; it is thought to purify and disinfect the dwelling in which the death has taken place.

The little Russians believe that the soul remains for some time in the house, in the shape of a butterfly; and cats and fowls are driven away for fear they should eat it up. After the funeral a banquet is held, at which a cover is laid for the deceased, who is supposed to preside during the festivities. The dead are held to be hurtful rather than well-disposed to their surviving friends. This, however, is not always the case; mothers sometimes, for example, revisit their children and lavish great tenderness upon them. But it is essential that the children keep the visits secret, or they will call down the vengance of the mother on their native village. These are strange notions, and we linger over them with pleasure. They invest death with a sort of romance, and rob it of half its terrors.

Utilizing the Motion of the Sea.

Philadelphia Telegraph.

For the last two centuries attention has been directed towards those natural elements of power which might be derived from the rise and fall of the tide. Theoretically this would afford a source of power which would be limitless, but practically it has never gone further than the engrossing of such tidal motors on paper. Of late this subject of utilizing the natural movement of water has been renewed, with the idea of making the rolls and oscillations of the ship caused by the ocean swell as the means of propelling the vessel. On the occasion of the passage of a vessel from England to Australia, a voyage extending over some 2,000 hours, a ship made 1,765,088 beam oscillations or rolls, and 1,041,137 fore and aft oscillations or pitches. A Mr. Tower, of England, describes a machine, with the object of storing this immense and constant power, which is to impart propulsion to the vessel. By the natural rise and fall of the vessel air is compressed into cylinders, which, as reservoirs of power, are to be called upon for mechanical use. The inventor supposes that the long swell in the tropics would give at every impulse a power equal to thirty-horse power, and that the average Atlantic wave was as much as two-hundred-horse power, while a heavy head sea would represent six-hundred-horse power.

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PATENT SUGAR EVAPORATORS.

Referring to our notice that the Blymyer Manufacturing Co. had brought suit in the United States Circuit Court to protect themselves against the alleged infringement of the Cook Evaporator patent by the sale of the SCANTLIN Evaporator, and others, we are informed by Messrs. Thomas Scantlin & Sons, sole owners and patentees of the Scantlin Evanorator, that the bringing and dismissing of suits is an old device, one of the "tricks of trade." They assure us that Cook and Blymyer, in succession, have for eleven years been engaged in bringing occasional suits to scare the customers of other manufacturers, but when pressed for trial they dismiss and pay costs. On one occasion the court reached the merits of the case and decided against them on a preliminary examination. Persons interested in this branch of manufacturing would do well to address Thos. Scantlin & Sons, Evansville Ind., and they will receive full information concerning the merits of their very popular Evaporator.

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Oats	42	@	44
Lard	14½	@	14½
Bacon—Clear Sides	12¼	@	12¾
Hay—Best	22 00	@	24 00
Whisky—Common	1 00	@	1 15
Robertson County	1 75	@	3 00
Bourbon	5 00	@	5 50
Lincoln County	1 75	@	3 00
Highwines	1 13	@	1 15
Cotton—Ordinary	7¼	@	7¼
Good Ordinary	9¼	@	
Low Middling	10¼	@	
Seeds—Clover	8 50	@	9 50
German Millet	60	@	65
Missouri Millet	1 75	@	2 00
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Buckwheat, ₱ bush	1 75	@	2 00
LOUISVILLE.			
Flour	$ 3 75	@	7 75
Wheat—Red and Amber	1 00	@	1 05
Corn—Sacked	48	@	50
Oats	37	@	40
Hay—Timothy	15 00	@	
Pork—Mess	21 00	@	21
Lard	14½	@	¾
Bacon—Clear sides	12⅜	@	¾
Wool	33	@	5
Potatoes—Irish, ₱ bbl	1 60	@	1 5
Cotton—Middling	11	@	11
Ordinary	7½	@	
NEW ORLEANS.			
Flour	$ 4 50	@	6 00
Corn	63	@	65
Oats	38	@	42
Hay	17 00	@	
Pork	22 25	@	
Sugar	7½	@	
Molasses	35	@	55
Whisky	1 11	@	1 12
Cotton	11	@	11¼
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Flour	$ 5 50	@	6 00
Wheat	1 35	@	1 41
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